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GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Burying the Dead Under Flag of Truce.

The Rebels Claim to Have 1,200 Prisoners.

ALLEGED HEAVY LOSS OF THE ENEMY.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Aug. 3—P. M.

A flag of truce was allowed by the rebels from 9 until 5 o'clock this morning, to bury the dead and bring off the wounded.

Very few were found alive. The most of those who were living yesterday died last night. Not more than a dozen were brought in, and but few of these are expected to recover.

The ground in front of the crater for a distance of about two hundred yards was thickly covered with the dead, the greater proportion being colored.

I counted 180 of the latter, and about 55 whites—all of whom were buried on the spot.

The reason of the great disparity in killed, between the white and colored troops, is the fact that the fire from the rebel guns, on both flanks, was concentrated upon this ground, after the white troops had charged across it, and when the colored division crossed the spot, they were actually mown down with grape and canister, and when they retreated, they fell in dozens, our sharpshooters being unable to disturb the rebel gunners.

The work of burying the dead was not completed until half past ten o'clock, when the truce ceased.

Firing was opened by the rebels ten minutes afterwards.

The rebel Gens. A. P. HILL, BUSHROD JOHNSON, MAHONE and SANDERS, were on the field, besides numerous officers of an inferior grade.

Maj. GERARDY, of Gen. MAHONE's staff, had charge of the flag on the rebel side, and Maj. JOSEPH E. DORAN, of the Twenty-second New-York dismounted cavalry, had charge of it on ours, and conducted the affair very much to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The rebels buried their dead on their side of the line, and carried their wounded to the rear.

They claim to have 1,200 prisoners, including the wounded, in their possession.

They state their loss to be about eight hundred, but this is not credited as in charging to recover the works they lost heavily.

Gen. BARTLETT and Col. MARSHALL are prisoners in Petersburgh and unhurt.

A rumor prevailed to-day that a force of rebel cavalry were seen moving toward our left, but nothing has yet been developed in that direction concerning it.

Some telegraph operators of the Ninth Army Corps were placed under arrest this morning, and are to be tried by court-martial. They are charged with making known the contents of a dispatch to outside parties.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The special army correspondent of the TIMES transmits the following report of movements at the front subsequent to the fight on Saturday last:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

Since the demonstrations on BURNSIDE's front on Saturday, which eventuated in our occupancy of our original position at the close of the day's fight, a large number of our dead have lain unburied, while some ninety-five wounded men have remained on the field out of reach. Yesterday a flag of truce was sent out, under charge of Maj. DORAN, of the Twenty-fourth New-York Cavalry, to negotiate for the burial of the dead, &c. Three attempts were made to open negotiations, the last of which was replied to, to the effect that the Confederate authorities at Petersburgh would be apprised and a reply given at 3 o'clock this morning. At that hour Major DORAN again proceeded with a flag of truce to the point designated, and received a favorable reply to his request, and three hours was named as the period to be afforded for the burial of the dead, commencing at 6 o'clock.

The work commenced at that hour. About twenty wounded men were found still alive, nearly all of whom were negroes. About three hundred bodies were buried, of which number not more than fifteen or twenty were white troops.

While the flag of truce was displayed, free intercourse was indulged in by parties from both sides. Gens. A. P. HILL, BUSHROD JOHNSON, Adjt.-Gen. COOPER, Gen. MAHONE and Acting Brig.-Gen. LAUNDERS were present, viewing the scene before them, and with field-glasses examined our works closely. Quite a number of Englishmen, in semi-military dress, were noticed among the rebel officers.

In conversation, the rebels claimed the affair of Saturday as another valuable achievement in their favor, stating their loss among those in the fort destroyed to be about two thousand men, and their entire loss to be three thousand. They claim to have taken nine hundred and thirty-six prisoners from us. They say that eight men belonging to a North Carolina regiment were found alive and well in one of the bomb-proofs.

The explosion made a hole or crater two hundred feet long and ninety-five in width. Three attempts were made by the rebels to capture the ruins, the first two of which were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Emigrant Trains Robbed on the Santa Fe Road.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Advices from the plains have been received to the effect that the Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches and Arrapahoes, numbering nearly one thousand warriors, were committing serious depredations on the Santa Fé road.

All horses, mules, beef cattle belonging to Fort Larned, a number of private cattle and 130 horses of the Colorado Battery were captured within a quarter of a mile of that fort on the 17th ult. Emigrant trains have been robbed and destroyed, and about 600 animals have been run off.

About twenty persons have been killed and scalped. The Indians were threatening Fort Larned at last accounts. There were only 75 men there.

Over ten thousand dollars' worth of provisions had been given out to these Indians at Fort Larned a few days before.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *Effie Deans* arrived at St. Joseph on Monday from the Upper Missouri.

Three days before her arrival at Fort Barthold the Indians made three assaults on the fort, which were easily repulsed.

Gen. SULLY left Fort Rice on the 17th ult. for the heart of the Sioux country, where he expected to have an engagement. His expedition was composed of two Minnesota regiments, two companies of Dacotah volunteers, 110 Nebraska scouts and four guns. The command took thirty days' rations. The remainder of SULLY's forces were left to garrison the various posts established along the river, six companies of the Third Minnesota being stationed in Fort Rice, one company in Fort Union, and the remainder of the regiment along the river.

Emigration had set in toward the mines. Labor was so abundant that all could not obtain employment. Hundreds of teams were starting for California and Oregon. Others were preparing to return to the States.

Five steamers laden with Government freight had been ordered to Fort Benton by Gen. SULLY. The remainder of the mountain fleet will probably be detained until Fall, transporting Government supplies, large quantities of which are laying along the river.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE BATTLES BEFORE ATLANTA.

An Official Statement of the Losses on Both Sides.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEAR ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

Since my last, and up to date, nothing has transpired of moment, although the usual amount of cannonading is carried on by both sides.

Gen. FRANK BLAIR was at Gen. SHERMAN's headquarters last evening, and gives some further details of the great battle which took place on the left on Friday last, an account of which I have transmitted you. Gen. BLAIR says his burying parties are still out, and that there are at least 500 dead rebels yet upon the ground. A late rebel paper censures Gen. HOOD for "the slaughter of the 22d inst.," and otherwise confesses that the battle was a frightful rebel defeat. They make great boasts about their capture of eight guns, which is the only dark side there is to our picture. Gen. BLAIR gives the following as the official loss of the enemy:

Killed and buried by our troops	1,400
Killed and delivered to the enemy	800
Wounded, in our hands	1,000
Prisoners	1,200
Total	4,400

Even if there were no more dead, it is fair to believe that 6,000 wounded may be added to this list, making the casualties amount to nearly 10,000. Gen. BARRY, SHERMAN's chief of artillery, and an officer who generally estimates within bounds, says that the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners since we crossed the river, will amount to 20,000 men at least. Among the captures in the fight are 18 stands of colors, which are at present at FRANK BLAIR's headquarters, and 5,800 small arms and several hundred swords.

To use Gen. BLAIR's own expression, (he says,) it was a jubilee of death. Two-thirds of the attacking party were militiamen and conscripts, and while in a certain position, a raking fire from the batteries upon each flank was poured into them, while the terrific fire from three corps, from behind breastworks, was kept up incessantly for half an hour. Gen. KING ascertains the loss of both sides to be as follows:

FEDERAL LOSS.

Killed	600
Wounded	2,100
Missing	700
Total	3,400

We also lost the Commanding-General and eight pieces of artillery, and the arms of 700 prisoners.

REBEL LOSS.

Killed and buried by our troops	1,400
Killed and delivered to the enemy	800
Killed and still unburied	500
Wounded, (probably)	9,000
Prisoners	1,200
Total	12,900

And beside, we captured 18 stands of colors, 6,000 small arms, and several hundred swords.

NEAR ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 27—Night.

Since writing the above, I have obtained the following official circular, which, however, does not differ materially from my report. You will perceive that it is more glorious than I have dared to conjecture:

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT CUMBERLAND, NEAR ATLANTA, Ga., July 25.

The Major-General commanding congratulates the troops upon the brilliant successes which have attended the Union arms in the late battles, and which have been officially reported as follows:

"In the battle of the 20th, and in which the Twentieth Corps, one division of the Fourth Corps, and part of the Fourteenth Corps were engaged, the total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three (1,733.)

In front of the Twentieth Corps there were put out of the fight 6,000 rebels; 563 of the enemy were buried by our own troops, and the rebels were permitted to bury 250 additional themselves.

The Second Division of the Fourth Corps repulsed seven assaults of the enemy, with slight loss to themselves, which must swell the rebel loss much beyond the 6,000. Prisoners captured, 300, and seven stands of colors.

No report has yet been received of the part taken in the battle by the Fourteenth Corps.

In the battle of the 22d the total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing is 3,500, and ten pieces of artillery.

Rebel loss, prisoners captured, 3,200; known dead of the enemy in front of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, and one division of the Seventeenth Corps, 2,142.

The other division of the Seventeenth Corps repulsed six assaults of the enemy before it fell back, which will swell the rebel loss in killed to at least 3,000.

There were captured from the enemy in this battle eighteen (18) stands of colors and over five thousand (5,000) stands of arms.

Brig.-Gen. GARRARD, commanding Second Cavalry Division, has just returned from a raid upon the Georgia Railroad, having lost two (2) men, and brought in two hundred (200) prisoners and a fine lot of fresh horses and negroes. He destroyed the railroad bridges across the branches of the Ormalgee, and the depots at Congus, Covington and Social Circle. By command of

Maj.-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS.

WM. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

From the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 1.

Vicksburgh advices of the 28th ult. say that a party of guerrillas attacked a leased plantation five miles distant, destroyed everything on the place, and shot eight negroes, six of whom died. The weather was very cool.

Advices from Jackson, Miss., of the 24th ult., say all communication with Atlanta was cut off. The bridge across Pearl River, recently destroyed by Gen. SLOCUM, was to be repaired.

Gov. CLARK had issued a proclamation calling the Legislature to meet at Macon on the 3d of August, Jackson being in too much danger from the Federals.

Gen. WASHBURNE is organizing a new and most important expedition, which is to be commanded by Gen. SMITH. Its destination is contraband.

The Government warehouses on the levee were fired on Saturday night by an incendiary. The damage was slight.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *Fairchild*, of the Marine Brigade, was fired into at Aston Landing, on the 27th ult., by a rebel battery of four guns. Seventeen shot struck the boat and one man was killed.

Fourteen or fifteen hundred Texan infantry recently made a raid upon a plantation near Natchez, killed a Federal Captain, wounded several of his men, carried away all the negro men, mules and supplies.

A gin house and cotton press in Williamson County, Miss., were burned on the 24th ult., with 450 bales of cotton. Loss $30,000.

FROM MEXICO.

THE EMPIRE NOT YET PACIFIED.

An Amnesty Offered to Political Offenders.

Unsuccessful Attempt by Garcia to Recover Tlacotaplar.

By the arrival of the steamer *Roanoke*, from Havana July 29, we have the following intelligence from Mexico:

HAVANA, Friday, July 29, 1864.

The steamship *Barcelona* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, whence she brings news up to the 23d, and from the Capital up to the 18th.

Gen. DOUAI continues in command at Talisco. Gen. NEIGRE is not going to take DOUAI's command, but has set out for Guadaloga, for he will assume command of his brigade, which belongs to DOUAI's division.

In Tepic the Imperialist authorities have killed a man who was generally known by the nick-name of "El Coarentos." They accused him of tampering with the soldiers of the garrison, and attempted to arrest him. We are told that he resisted, and so was killed. An easy way of getting rid of an opponent. As yet there is only one side to the story. But certainly these dreadful acts of slaughter, for such they are, in spite of their daily occurrence, will never do aught but brutalize. They now assert he was one of a great conspiracy, and the terms robbers, &c., as always, are freely bestowed by the Imperialists. In consequence, several arrests have been made. Amongst others, a physician, who is denounced as the leader.

There had been some fighting in the neighborhood of Tancanpuitz, at a league's distance from San Martin. The Republican officers, NORIEGA, SANCHEZ and UGALDE IGUACIO, at the head of four or five hundred men, attacked the Imperialists under VELAIDE. The letter says nothing as to the result, so we may conclude that the Republicans well whipped their enemy. There had also been some fighting in the district of Vera Cruz, at a strategic point called the Conejo, which, from its position, is the key to many towns on the coast. The troops were commanded by the Governor of Vera Cruz, Gen. MARECHAL, and, of course, the Vera Cruz papers claim the victory.

The *Sociedad* states that MAXIMILIAN has granted an amnesty to all prisoners whose offences are strictly political, but, as his officials always style all their opponents banditti, and treat them as such, even though men of the highest rank and social position, I fancy the amnesty will be of advantage to few. Those prisoners guilty of other offences, and who have been sentenced by courts-martial to more than ten years of hard labor or imprisonment, are freed from this punishment. In order to celebrate his birth-day, MAXIMILIAN has given five thousand dollars to relieve the poor of the capital.

The Vera Cruz troops, under their Governor, had occupied Tlacotalpan. It is said that QUESADA, with some troops, had left Saltillo, to rejoin JUAREZ in Monterey.

GONZALES ORTEGA has been fighting the French in the Sierra Hermosa. NEGRETE is with JUAREZ, according to the *Sociedad*. BALTASAR TELLEZ and other leaders had been fighting the French, under Commandante DOLLOYE, who had 112 French soldiers, 150 of cavalry, and 180 of Mexican infantry. The encounter took place at Chiguahuapan.

An English company had agreed to finish the railroad from Vera Cruz to the Capital, within four years at the latest.

MAXIMILIAN has ordered that the French military code is to be adopted, at least so far as circumstances will permit. From MORELIA, the Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-Mexican army has received a dispatch stating that RIVA PALACIO had appeared before Zitacuaro with 600 cavalry, but in a short time time he was joined by his infantry, forming a corps of 1,500 men. The neighborhood of Zitacuaro is very uneven, and the Republicans knew the country well, so that the Imperialist leader resolved not to leave his position. The Republicans penetrated into the principal square, but there had an obstinate resistance, and, according to the *Sociedad*, were repulsed.

GARCIA made an attempt to recover Tlacotalpan from the Imperialists on the 14th, but was unable to succeed, it being defended by the Egyptians under Lieut. LACHAN, who was wounded.

The French troops were advancing on Durango. PATONI had marched to Chihuahua, where he was followed by GONSALEZ ORTEGA.

A detachment of 1,200 French had left Guadalagara for the South, some say it is intended to act against URAGA, and others to surprise ROJAS and ARTEAGA. So says the *Estofette*, is the rumor, but refuses to guarantee the truth of the report.

MAXIMILIAN has ordered a committee to be formed to examine into the condition of the Treasury, and why the taxes have not yielded enough to cover the State expenses, to revise projects of taxation, and form the estimates.

From Zacatecas comes the following dispatch:

"TO THE CIVIL PREFECT—I have the honor to inform you that I have received from Gen. E. L'HERILLER news as to the march of the forces under his orders. Divided into two columns they met no enemies on their march. One entered into Sombrerete, and was received with joy. The troops will to-day enter the City of Darango."

So says the dispatch announcing the taking of a city beforehand, but "there is many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip," and perhaps it may enter into the plans of ORTEGA to dispute its possession.

Baron GROX, ex-envoy of Belgium, died in the capital on the 17th. The *Cronista*, of Oajaca, states that a son of the Republican General MEJIA committed suicide in that city by stabbing himself in the stomach.

Hostilities in Mexico—The French Invariably Successful—Conspiracy—Arrest of one of the Ringleaders.

HAVANA, Friday, July 29.

Several small skirmishes are reported, resulting invariably in favor of the French, though the accounts are contradictory. One paper says URAGA, with 200 men, is marching to deliver himself up; another says he was about to attack Guadalajara, and that a column of 1,200 French troops—all there were there—had been sent out to meet and fight him. DOBLADO and GALLALDO are said to be in the United States.

ANDRES ARISTORENA, a surgeon of high standing, had been arrested as ringleader in a conspiracy discovered at Tepic. Another person, who resisted the arrest, was killed.

The papers admit that this conspiracy is a serious affair; but stigmatize it as a mere scheme of robbery. Other conspiracies are suspected, and some have been discovered.

The railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico is to be finished within four years by an English company.

The Juarist forces, which were near Saltillo, had marched under Gen. QUESADO to Monterey.

It was reported that the French were about to enter Durango on the 3d, but nothing more had been heard of the movement up to the 18th.

Gen. NEGRETE had joined JUAREZ at Monterey with over 600 men.

From Brownsville we learn that that town and the whole frontier of the Rio Grande has been abandoned by the Federals, who, instead of carrying away or destroying their vast material of war, have sold it to JUAREZ.

CORTINAS at Matamoras, pays one dollar per diem in Mexican gold to Union or Confederate deserters, and has thereby raised quite a large force.

The French are about to blockade Matamoras.

Two steamers have lately arrived from St. Domingo. They brought little news. The rebels commenced an artillery fire from their intrenchments upon the garrison of Porto Plata, and it was reported that their fire was soon silenced without doing damage to the Spaniards.

The sick continue to arrive.

Gen. PRIMODE RIVERA, the Commander of the Spanish Army in St. Domingo, arrived here yesterday, and leaves to-day for Spain, via the United States. He is recovering from his wounds.

Honduras dates of the 20th ult. say President MEDINA had entered Comayagua. A national militia had been formed. ALVARADO was appointed Secretary of Treasury and War.

Sir JOSEPH T. CRAWFORD, C. B., the British Consul, died on Wednesday, and was buried this morning.

Yellow and typhoid fever still prevail, owing to excessive heat and rain.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Skirmishing in Progress in San Domingo—Retirement of the President of Venezuela—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Friday, July 29, 1864.

The few arrivals from St. Domingo bring no news of great importance, for the season is entirely opposed to military operations. A letter from Monte-Cristi says:

"For some time past tranquillity was reigning in this blessed part of the country, which was not even disturbed by a slight sun-shower. The regular duties of the day and the precious rest at night were all that occurred. In consequence of such a long drought, the ponds which afforded us water were dried up, and we were limited to a ration which was brought in ships from the river Tapion."

In consequence of this scarcity, Gen. GANDARA ordered that all the horses and mules should be taken to drink at a small lake about two leagues from the camp, a force of two hundred soldiers going as a guard, and the horses and mules on their return being loaded with barrels, &c., of water. This was done for two days without molestation, but on the third day a small detachment of the enemy harassed their march, a sergeant being killed and several of the animals wounded. The next day a large force was sent to protect the watering party. The detachment was commanded by Count BALMASEDA, who sent forward a vanguard under Col. ARGENTI, and composed of eight hundred infantry of the Cazadores of Isabella the Second, and the First and Fifth of the Marine Artillery, with two pieces. The vanguard, when near the watering-place and about to take up a position so as to protect the watering party, received a discharge from the insurgent force. It was returned, and with a bayonet charge the Spanish troops gained the position they desired. On hearing the firing, Count BALMASEDA pressed forward with the Battalion of Spain and two more pieces of artillery, and after a heavy and prolonged fire of musketry, several bayonet charges, twenty-two rounds of artillery and eight charges by the King's Lancers, the insurgents were repulsed. On returning after watering the horses and mules, the Spanish troops attempted to molest the enemy, but were vigorously repulsed. This was, indeed, and in all respects a battle, both on account of the heavy firing on both sides, as well as from the large forces engaged.

The steamer *Aguila* arrived on the 27th from Monte Cristi and Puerto Plata, having left the latter port on the 23d. There had been some cannonading between the contending forces at Puerto Plata, but no engagement of consequence. At Monte Cristi nothing new had taken place. The merchant steamer *Hamburgo*, sailed yesterday to the latter place, freighted with war and hospital stores; the *Europa* will soon follow with a similar freight.

The *Gaceta*, of St. Domingo, has lately published the two following proclamations:

"DOMINICANS: Your revolution is unjust and God and men forsake it. Your leaders deceive you with false impostures. Their ambition and vileness will lead you to inevitable ruin if you persist in your rebellion. At the last moment they will forsake you and take abroad the product of their rapine.

It is an infamous calumny on us to assert that we enslave the prisoners we take from you, that we murder your families and lay waste your property! If you will not believe me, believe the holy word of your prelate who also assures you so, and believe also what is said by those of your countrymen who are with us, Gens. HUNGRIA, VALVERDE, LOPEZ, MIESES, JIMERES, MINALLA, PERALTA, HERNANDEZ; Cols. SALAZAR, ROJAS, ROSANO, REYES and many others of all ranks and classes of Dominican society, who as well as the Spanish army and its leaders desire the termination of the war only that in your behalf an era of peace may begin which will restore to you the tranquillity and welfare that you have lost by your own will and without any justifiable reason.

Forsake your leaders, lay down your arms, and rally under the protection of a flag which offers you peace, together with the tranquillity of yourselves and families.

Do not abuse our generosity; you still have time to accept it with the good faith with which it is offered, at the headquarters of Monte-Cristi." This is signed by the Captain-General; and the other address is entitled:

"Address of the Generals, Colonels and Officers of the Reserves of the Country, (militia,) to their countrymen in the rebel ranks:

DEAR BROTHERS: The sad picture presented to our sight by the errors which the unjustifiable revolution of the 18th August have inflicted on this unfortunate country ought to convince you that human passions, put in play by the vain demagogueism of some, the personal interest of others, and the unbridled freedom of conduct of many, have reduced our poor country to the deplorable state in which we see it to-day. Where is our beautiful City of Santiago? What has become of our rich Puerto-Plata? Both reduced to ashes by barbarism and ignorance.

If you compare the retrograde state of the ex-republic, whose existence was constantly threatened by the pretensions of Hayti, with the progress that began to develop itself since the royal mantle of the lofty Queen ISABELLA the Second (whom may God preserve) covers us, you will see the difference impressed on a nation by the noble change from an uncertain and false nationality to one that is safe, strong and real. Compare your lot with ours, you who have been involved in revolutionary waves with us, who, guided by reason and the upright inspiration of our conscience, have taken up arms in behalf of the glorious banner of Spain, defending the rights of our Queen and keeping the oath of loyalty which so honors every good Dominican.

You, following the track of a wrong flag, are suffering all the consequences annexed to your error, hunger, nakedness, fear, remorse; while we, beneath the shadow of the Spanish throne, swim in abundance in spite of the enormous losses which we have suffered; we enjoy immense social consideration, we enjoy the same rights, privileges, and nearly the same pay as the brave army which, at our side, with loyal arms, fight against ignorance and tyranny—offering, that forever they will sustain the country and protect the families and interests of all Dominicans, having sufficient forces for these purposes.

Awake, then, from the lethargy in which you lie; abandon the ranks which lead you to a sad end; lay down your arms and come to join us, who will receive you with open arms; do not believe the false reports of slavery and murder with which they wish to deceive you; among us there are men of all colors, and we are all looked upon with impartial equality; we are all Spaniards and all enjoy the same rights; believe our word and come to enjoy with us the blessings of peace and tranquillity; His Excellency, the Captain-General, Gen. GANDARA, who at present presides over us, offers you his paternal protection." This is signed by the Generals and Colonels already mentioned in the other address, as well as by other officers of inferior rank.

The trials in the Prize Court respecting the vessels *Pioneer* and *Forward*, which we captured by the Spanish steamers *Isabel Francisca* and *Africa*, have terminated with the decision in both cases that they were good and lawful prizes.

At Samana the nature of the season also enforces a nearly total inaction. A letter from there gives an account of a *reconnoissance* into the camp of the insurgents. At 5 o'clock in the morning, and preserving perfect silence, there issued from the Spanish camp 300 men of the battalion of Cadiz, under Lieut.-Col. BALBOA. When arrived at a few paces from the pickets of the enemy, their firing showed that they were aware of the attack. A little further on and a struggle ensued to dislodge the insurgents from their positions. The letter says the enemy was put to flight, when, after resting and taking their breakfast, the camp was destroyed. On their return, the insurgents had posted themselves in a point inaccessible to the Spaniards; but a gunboat came up, and, with the help of its guns and the boats of the frigate *Cortes*, the enemy was again repulsed. Such is the military news from that island, exhibiting the Spanish troops as secure in their fortifications, but harassed and attacked when a short distance from the camps.

A letter from the City of St. Domingo, says:

"There is a complete scarcity of war news, although now and then a band of insurgents reveals its presence within a league of this capital, as happened on the 18th, when a militia-man was killed. Gen. VILLAR had paid a visit along the river Ozama, going up it as far as the place named 'Las Minas,' where a short time since the insurgents paid a visit, since which a detachment of troops has been stationed there. What afflicts us, is the bad health prevailing here; indeed, it cannot be worse, and the most singular fact is that the Spaniards stand it better than the natives, upon whom there have burst with frightful fury the small-pox, malignant fevers and agues, dysentery, and a crowd of other complaints. Yesterday the deaths from small-pox amounted to six, all natives of the place. We expect no diminution of the sickness till the rains begin, for this year they are very late in their visit."

Gen. PRIMO DE RIVERA, who has been often mentioned as serving in St. Domingo, where he was wounded, arrived the other day in Havana, and will proceed to New-York by the first steamer that sails.

The news from Venezuela is up to the 7th inst. The President, Gen. FALCON, on account of bad health, had resigned the direction of affairs into the hands of Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO, intending to seek a restoration to health by a trip to Europe. For the present, the Minister of War, D. JOSE D. TRIAS, had taken charge of the executive power on account of the absence of the first person designated and the sickness of the second. The Minister of the Interior, Gen. SIMON PLANAS, died last month. The new Constitution had been proclaimed amidst great rejoicing.

In Hayti, the revolutionary movements at Guarico were not so important as was supposed, for the leader, Gen. LONGUEFOSSE, and his Aid-de-Camp WALKER, were arrested at Sainte Susanne, a town on the north side of the island, in the boat of a German. They had in the boat 162 muskets.

In this island nothing has occurred to disturb the monotony so characteristic of tropical Summer life, and which this year, owing to the intense heat, has been unusually wearisome; and yet, or perhaps in consequence, the Tacon Theatre, which is usually closed at this season, has this Summer been crowded, and, according to the *Diario*, if we calculate the nightly receipts at $1,500, or for 26 performances at $34,500, then, deducting expenses, there would be at least a net profit of $16,000.

The subject in domestic affairs which has caused most conversation has been a fatal duel at Marianao between two officials of the Custom-house, and which originated at one of the public balls of that popular Summer haunt. The duelists had been so friendly that they said "thou" to each other, and on that night the one who perished, and who was chief appraiser of the customs at Matanzas, had been introduced by his friend to the latter's sister. He requested her to dance with him, which she declined, giving one of the usual excuses; but, unfortunately, some time after he saw her dancing with another gentleman; he made some indignant remarks to her brother, using such strong language that the other felt compelled to demand a withdrawal of the offensive expressions; a fiery denial was given, and repeated at the place of meeting, although his late friend offered to be contented with a verbal retraction in the presence of two or three friends. The distance was forty paces, and each to advance five paces after each shot. The fatal bullet passed through his right arm and into his breast, death resulting a day or two afterward. What makes the affair more sad is that he had just married a lady in Spain; this may appear strange, but the Spanish law permits matrimony to be contracted by parties who reside at great distances from each other by means of a legal document.

Another subject for the conversation of the day is the approaching departure of the Bishop, who, having been promoted to the Archbishopric of Tarragon in Catalonea, of which province he is a native, will shortly proceed to his new diocese.

I have to conclude this letter with the announcement of the death of one well known to all who have ever visited this island. The English Consul, JOSEPH T. CRAWFORD, Esq., died yesterday morning, after an illness of a few days.

LARA.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Steamship St. David at Father Point and the Africa at Halifax.

The English Journals on the Canadian Crisis and American Affairs.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Arrival of the Steamship St. David off Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Wednesday, Aug. 3—7 P. M.

The steamship *St. David*, from Liverpool on the 21st, via Londonderry on the 22d of July, is signaled off this Point. Her dates are two days later than those per the steamship *Bremen*, at New-York.

The steamship *City of London*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the 21st of July.

The United States frigate *Niagara* had been off the port for several days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 20th were unimportant.

The health of the Duke of NEWCASTLE had greatly improved.

Several journals were discussing in a friendly spirit the present Canadian crisis.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from its correspondent at Richmond, dated June 14. He describes the battle of Spottsylvania as the bloodiest engagement known to civilized times, and compares Gen. GRANT to the Russian General SUWARROW. He thinks the chances of GRANT small indeed, and says his general callousness is estranging the confidence of his troops. On the other hand, he declares that Gen. LEE has inflicted, at the cost of less than fifteen thousand men, a loss to the Federal forces of six times that number.

The East of England Bank has stopped payment. Its liabilities are about six hundred thousand pounds sterling. The prospects of its creditors are good.

FRANCE.

The French Government had addressed a circular to the various European Powers inviting them to participate in an International Congress, to be held next Autumn, for the purpose of regulating telegraphic communication in Europe.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Paris on the 20th of July, and visited the Empress EUGENIE at St. Cloud. It is announced that the object of his visit is merely to negotiate a marriage between the Count of FLANDERS and the Princess ANNA MURAT.

The Paris Bourse closed dull on the 20th at 66f. 25c.

It is asserted that the Emperor NAPOLEON will go to Baden to have an interview with the King of Prussia.

DENMARK.

The Danish blockade of the German ports was raised on the 21st of July.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has appointed HUBER Counselor of the State and Civil Commissioner of Jutland.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of July 23, via Queenstown on the 24th, arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening, with two days later news from Europe.

The United States steamers *Niagara* and *Sacramento* were at anchor off Antwerp on the 19th of July. The recently reported naval engagements are all supposed to be canards.

The departure of Capt. SEMMES for Nassau is untrue. He is said to have been on change at Liverpool on the 22d; but his visit was not generally known, and no demonstration was made.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* has editorial speculations on the Confederate invasion of Maryland. It says the movements as yet are of a raid-like character, and if the Confederate leaders do not act with the greatest rapidity, they will be overwhelmed by hordes of Federal militia and other troops.

The London *Times* publishes correspondence from Richmond to June 30. The writer represents that there are no apprehensions felt for the safety of Richmond, and asserts that any single corps of the Confederates could hold the works around and about the city against any considerable force of the Federals. He adds that the greatest jeopardy for the Confederates was in the neighborhood of Atlanta, but that Confederate troops would be sent there in great numbers.

In the House of Lords, on the 21st, the bill for the establishment of a decimal system of weights and measures passed to a second reading.

In the House of Commons Sir E. WOOD made the annual financial statement for India. The result showed that, during the last three years, the revenue had risen from equilibrium to a handsome surplus, notwithstanding that taxation was being diminished and debts liquidated.

In the House of Lords, on the 22d, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE called attention to the new "Holy Alliance," expressing his belief in it, and he urged the Government to take steps to counteract its influences.

Earl RUSSELL said he did not believe in the revival of the Holy Alliance; he thought it impossible, and contended that there was no cause for alarm; and he thought the good understanding between France and England would insure the peace of England.

In the House of Commons Mr. OSBORNE gave notice of a bill to repeal the Aberdeen Act of 1845, relative to the Slave-trade, &c.

Mr. LAYARD, in response to an inquiry said, he had not seen the circular reported to have been issued by the French Government, inviting the Powers to participate in the International Congress for regulating telegraphic communication in Europe. No such circular had been sent to him, for the simple reason that the English telegraphs were in the hands of private companies.

Mr. COBDEN moved a resolution against the extension of Government manufacturing establishments, and in favor of employing private enterprise. He argued his views at length; but after debate, the resolution was withdrawn.

Evidence accumulates against the German MULLER, suspected of being guilty of the murder recently perpetrated in a railroad carriage, and another detective goes to New-York per *Africa*, with a duplicate warrant for his arrest. It was not considered certain, however, that the real murderer sailed in the ship *Victoria*; and another man has been arrested in Stafford on suspicion.

It is announced that Dr. LIVINGSTONE, after spending about four months in England, will return to Africa on a new expedition to put in train operations by means of which the Slave-trade will be eventually put an end to.

THE DANISH WAR.

A Prussian force 6,000 strong entered Rendsburg on the 21st, and took the possession of the town out of the hands of the German Federal troops. The Federal Diet had ordered Gen. HAKE to protest the against the proceeding by a large majority.

A resolution was before the Diet calling on the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG to substantiate his claims to Schleswig. The Paris papers warn the German Powers against incorporating that question in their policy, as Schleswig is largely inhabited by Danes; and they point out that the law of retaliation exists; and if the Germans set the example of a spirit of conquest, others may not allow it.

Herr VON BISMARK had arrived at Vienna to attend the peace negotiations.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash on hand of nearly three millions of francs.

It was reported that NAPOLEON, after receiving a course of treatment at Vichy, would go to Baden, where he would have an interview with the King of Prussia.

Bourse quiet; Rentes 66 for 15c.

ITALY.

Parliament was prorogued on the 22d.

SPAIN.

It was reported that the Spanish Cabinet had resolved to act energetically in order to obtain entire satisfaction from Peru.

It was alleged at Madeira that communications received from Chili expressed a desire for the reestablishment of friendly relations.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of June 23 had been received. The American portion was forwarded per *Africa*. The commercial news had been anticipated. General news was unimportant.

Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON—The sales in the Liverpool market for the week foot up 88,000 bales. The market was quiet but firm, at an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. for American. The sales to speculators were 7,500 bales, and to exporters 9,000. The sales on the day of the sailing of the *St. David* were 7,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,000, the market closing quiet but unchanged. The following are the authorized quotations: Middling Orleans, 31¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 31½d.; Middling Uplands, 31¼d. The stock in port was 185,000 bales, of which 4,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was quiet, and the prices of goods and yarns less firm.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions firm.

Consols for money 90¼@90⅜.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £30,000.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Rally in Mining Interests—Heavy Shipment of Treasure to China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Mining interests begin to rally slightly. Leading stocks on 'Change have advanced. Gould and Curry, 1,110@1,135.

Heavy shipments of treasure are going forward to China. Small business is doing in Eastern exchange. Receipts of bullion, since July 21, amount to $1,800,000.

California and Oregon are now fully supplying the market with spirits of turpentine.

Sugar refiners have advanced the prices of crushed sugar to 16c.

Sailed, ships *Charger*, for Boston, and *Ocean Express*, for Callao.

An Acapulco letter says MAXIMILIAN is showing great moderation in his efforts to reconcile the different factions.

Heavy Rain at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The heavy rain-storm which set in from the east this morning in a gale, has continued throughout the day without cessation.

Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3—P. M.

Weather cool. Wind northeast and showery. There is a thick fog in the bay.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Bremen With Advices to July 20.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR CRUIZERS.

A Cock and Bull Story About a Fight Off the Irish Coast.

THE ALEXANDRA SAILED FOR NASSAU.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

Adoption of Measures Preliminary to Negotiations for Peace.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on July 20, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The *Sidon* arrived off Cape Clear July 18. The *Hibernian* arrived off Greencastle July 18.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

FROM RICHMOND.

AN ANGLO-REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Under date of Richmond, June 7, the correspondent of the London *Times* details the particulars along the Chickahominy of the battle on June 1. He says:

"The loss sustained by GRANT in killed and wounded is estimated at 15,000 men. The loss sustained by the Confederates does not reach 1,000. At first I was disposed to discredit the latter report, but a visit to the hospitals, to the medical chiefs of divisions and corps, and the medical director of the army; has removed all doubt. The testimony of officers in the trenches is confirmatory of the reports derived from medical men. Brig.-Gen. LAW, who received a painful though not dangerous wound over the eye, states that up to the time he was wounded—9 A. M.—but three men in his entire brigade had been hurt, including himself.

No people were ever more thoroughly in earnest than the people of these States. The schools have all been closed except for boys and girls of tender years; women who have been delicately reared, willingly forego the luxuries and comforts to which they have been accustomed all their lives, and give up their linen and silks for the coarse fabrics produced by the looms of the country; they perform the postal service in many parts of the country, and may be found at the wayside "homes," the hospitals, the sewing establishments, and, indeed, wherever there is work to be done or suffering to be assuaged. Wealthy planters and thrifty merchants and bankers gladly take their places in the trenches, and bear all the fatigues of the campaign equally with the poorest; ministers vacate their pulpits to preach in the woods and fields, and gray-haired fathers send their sons to the camp and take their places at the handles of the plow. And now when the army is engaged in a mortal struggle with a multitudinous foe, pious people everywhere, of every sex and condition, in public meeting and private devotions, offer prayers day and night without ceasing for the success of the cause and the safety of their loved ones. Can such a people be conquered? Ought such a people to be subjugated? Even boys of 14 and 15 years of age run away from their parents to join the army.

And what are the horrors from which these people are striving to escape? The inhabitants residing on either bank of the lower waters of James River had already suffered all the evils which usually follow in the bloody track of civil war, but it has been reserved for Gen. BUTLER to impose new burdens and practice additional barbarities.

In some instances the men have been shot down by drunken black soldiers or scourged to death, and then nailed to trees and gateposts, and their neighbors, for asking permission to inter their remains, have been forced from their homes, and transported to distant prisons. Where the men have been made to suffer thus, the reader may imagine, though I shall not attempt to depict, the unmentionable horrors to which tender women have been subjected, and under which they have actually perished! Meanwhile, the world looks on with folded hands, and grave European statesmen even desire the success of the party, one of whose trusted officers is this wretched BUTLER!

On the evening of the 5th, Gen. GRANT sent a communication to Gen. LEE, proposing that when the armies are not actually engaged, either army may, upon notification to the other, succor its wounded and bury its dead. Gen. LEE replied that he preferred the common custom on such occasions, viz.: that the party desiring to remove its wounded and inter its dead should send in a flag of truce and ask permission to do so, adding that the burial party should be accompanied by white flags. To this GRANT rejoined, affecting to understand Gen. LEE as accepting his proposition, and informing him that he would send forward a force between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. of the 6th, to care for the wounded and killed, and that they would be instructed to carry flags of the kind designated by Gen. LEE. The latter immediately informed him that he had misunderstood him, and that if he, GRANT, should send out a party for the purpose indicated without first obtaining permission under flag of truce to do so, he would cause the party to be warned off by his pickets. I am not informed whether any further communication has been received from GRANT. His dead and many of his wounded still remain in front of the Confederate intrenchments, the one poisoning the air by their stench, and the other vexing it by their cries for help. The Confederates cannot discharge the duties of humanity on account of the fire of the Federal sharpshooters, and GRANT is unwilling to solicit permission to do it, since it would imply his defeat. Thousands of his dead were left unburied at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house, for the same reason.

P. S.—I understand that GRANT has made the usual request for permission to bury his dead, and that LEE has granted it.

FEDERAL AND REBEL VESSELS.

AN ALLEGED FIGHT.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: The following is an extract of a letter received by me this morning from Darrynane Abbey:

"Two steamers were fighting off the Bull Rock on Monday evening (11th,) supposed to be Americans. At Darrynane the shots were heard from 5 to 7 P. M. and the dairyman in Scariff saw the ships and says his cattle were nearly driven mad by the firing. One vessel seemed to him to be on fire. One went to the north, the other out to sea, after a while."

The Bull Rock is just to the north of Bantry Bay; Scariff is an island four miles west of Darrynane, and ten north of the Bull Rock.

Your obedient servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

KILLARNEY, July 16.

THE FLORIDA.

The *Nourmahal*, from Sydney March 22, arrived on Sunday. She reports speaking, June 5, in lat. 22° N., lon. 41° W., the Confederate cruiser *Florida*, and receiving from her four prisoners for conveyance to America. The men were part of the crew of the Federal schooner *George Latimer*, which had been burnt by the *Florida* May 18. The remainder of the crew had joined the *Florida*. Since leaving Brest the *Florida* had at that time only captured the above schooner and a bark from the South Sea Islands for Cork. The latter was taken in April. On June 23, the *Nourmahal* transferred the four prisoners to the Italian brig *Davide S. Carlina*, from Palermo to New-York.

THE ALEXANDRA.

The *Alexandra*, about which so much discussion has taken place the Court of Queen's Bench, left the Mersey on Sunday, July 17, for Nassau, with a general cargo of merchandise. The name of the vessel has been changed, and she is now called the *Mary*; and it is said that she is now to be a trader between the Mersey and Nassau.

THE BARK SCIENCE.

In the House of Commons July 18, Mr. BLAKE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could state if any decision had been come to by the Government of the United States of America respecting the seizure some months since of the bark *Science*, of Waterford, at Matamoras, by a Federal ship-of-war.

Mr. LAYARD said that by the last accounts from the United States they had heard that the vessel *Science* had been released, but they had received no particulars as to whether damages or compensation had been awarded.

THE STEAM RAMS.

On the same day, upon the vote of £220,000 for the purchase of the steam rams,

Lord C. PAGET said the committee was perfectly aware of all the circumstances which had led the Government to recommend this purchase to Parliament, and therefore he would not take up time by making any statement upon the subject. He should be very happy, however, to answer any questions which might be put to him.

The vote was then agreed to, and the Chairman, amid cheers, was ordered to report the resolutions to the House, and the House resumed.

The report of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

From the London Times, July 20.

Letters have just been received in Hull from two men who have been kidnapped into the Federal service. One of them is from a man named DOSSOR, who left Hull for New-York about twelve months ago. He was by trade a painter; and one day he was sent for by a person who offered him a very good job—one, in fact, by which he was to make his fortune. He was asked to drink over the bargain, and did so. Soon afterward he became insensible, and when he again recovered consciousness he found that he had been transformed into a Federal soldier. He was sent to a depot, where, with several other English "recruits," he was drilled heavily every day, and after a few weeks was sent to join the army, where, at the date of the letter, he was compelled to fight in the ranks. The other letter has been received by Mr. WHINHAM, hatter, Waterworks-street, Hull. It is from his nephew, who states that he left Liverpool in an American ship. On the voyage he was very much ill-used by the Captain and crew, and he states that immediately on being landed he was seized by soldiers and taken by force to an island near New-York, the name of which he does not give. Here he met with several other Englishmen, all of whom had been impressed into the Federal service. This letter, which is dated June 23, states that the recruits were being drilled daily, and that the writer expected almost hourly to receive orders to join the army. He complains loudly that the British Government does not interfere to prevent these scandalous outrages upon Englishmen, apparently forgetting that by going to America and on board an American ship, he forfeited all reasonable claim upon the country he deserted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF THE PERPETRATOR—HIS FLIGHT TO AMERICA.

Some days since we published the details of a horrible and mysterious murder upon the North London Railway. A Mr. BRIGGS, it will be remembered, was killed by some person then unknown, and his remains were thrown out of the carriage upon the track.

Energetic efforts were at once set on foot to discover the perpetrator, with what result is told in the following letter to the London *Times*, dated Liverpool July 19:

"London and the world at large will be thankful that such a clue has at last been found to the track of the murder of the late Mr. BRIGGS as to leave no doubt that the murderer will be brought to justice. It appears that the police at last felt themselves authorized in believing that their efforts to capture the perpetrator of the murder would be successful, and from information which had been received they proceeded to the house of a cabman at Bow, where for some months past a German tailor named FRANCIS MULLER has lodged. This man, it now transpires, left London a few days ago for the purpose of proceeding to New-York, but our reporter is not at liberty to divulge the exact route taken, nor the name of the vessel in which he has sailed. It must suffice now to say that he was discovered in this wise: A little girl, the daughter of the cabman at whose house FRANCIS MULLER had lived, said that after his leaving, four days ago, she found in the room he had occupied a small cardboard box such as jewelers put their various wares in, and upon her exhibiting it to her father he remembered the name of the tradesman with whom the chain of the late Mr. BRIGGS had been exchanged. The cabman immediately communicated with the police authorities, and the box was by them taken to Mr. DEATH's establishment, that person's name and address being engraven on the inside. Upon its being shown to Mr. DEATH he at once identified it as one of his boxes, and such an one as he should have used wherein to place a chain similar to that exchanged for the one supposed to have been taken from the late unfortunate gentleman, Mr. BRIGGS, and which had been identified as his property. That slight clue having been obtained, of course the next step was to connect MULLER with the man who sold the chain to Mr. DEATH, and Mr. DEATH, in company with the cabman and the police, went down to the cottage at Bow where MULLER had lived, and upon seeing a photograph MULLER had given to the child, he at once recognized the features of the person who changed the chain on Monday. It is almost needless to add that this discovery assured the police they were on the right scent at last, and the next step was to ascertain whether the hat which had been found in the carriage on the railway on the night of the murder, and which it was evident had belonged to the person who had committed the crime, could in any way be connected with the man MULLER. The cabman was, therefore, taken up to Scotland-yard, and upon the hat being shown to him, he at once knew it as one he had purchased for MULLER about four months ago. This seemed so conclusive that Inspector TANNER immediately went back to Scotland-yard, stated the discoveries that had been made, and, accompanied by Inspector THOMPSON, proceeded to Bow-street police office, and there obtained a warrant for the apprehension of FRANCIS MULLER. The next step was to inquire as to the probable residence of the now suspected murderer, and as he had on leaving his lodgings stated his intention of going abroad, close inquiry was set on foot as to any person bearing a similar resemblance having left the country. Success crowned the inquiries of the acute detectives, and a person fully identified as the suspected murderer. MULLER was ascertained to have left London four days ago in a ship bound direct for New-York, the passage occupying on the average nineteen days, and which, having cleared the Downs many hours before the inquiries were set afoot, must be far away before this reaches the public eye. Government resources were at once asked for and granted. Sir GEORGE GREY gave every facility, and an Admiralty steamer from Liverpool has some hours since borne Inspector TANNER and Sergeant CLARKE to arrest the murderer, or more probably await his arrival on his landing, as the steamer, barring accidents, will reach America at least four days before the sailing vessel that conveys the villain flying from justice.

Mr. DEATH, the jeweler, and the cabman, whose name our reporter did not ascertain, accompany the detective police officers in the Government steamer, for the purpose of personally identifying MULLER, and no doubt whatever exists in the minds of the police that MULLER will soon be in the hands of justice. The clue so far obtained has been of course some additional incentive to inquiries likely to prove successful. The history of MULLER, so far as can at present be gleaned, shows that he came to this country about eighteen months ago, and followed his occupation as a tailor, and it was not unfrequently noticed that he had in his possession a very handsome gold watch and massive chain, by no means according with his position, or the money at his command. Whether he was in the habit of drinking, or how the circumstances arose, MULLER would never divulge, but some months ago he got into a broil with some women or woman, and lost his watch and chain. He refused to give any description of them to offer any reward, or make any inquiries, but has continually complained, and most bitterly, of the loss he had sustained. Since the murder he has, as has now been ascertained, shown on several occasions a watch, a very handsome one, and said he had saved up money enough to buy it, and was quite contented at having been able to get one. The chain which the man MULLER obtained from Mr. DEATH he pledged on Tuesday at a pawnbroker's in the city, and sold the ticket on the day following to another tailor, a friend of his, a German. This man, upon being questioned by Inspector THOMPSON, at Scotland-yard, admitted that he had read about the murder, but had not said anything to any one about the chain, and it has not been considered that there was sufficient evidence to justify the police in detaining him for any complicity in the murder. He will, however, remain under surveillance so as to be forthcoming at the trial upon MULLER's being brought back to this country. No trace whatever has been found of the watch itself, and it may be fairly expected, and for the ends of justice hoped, that MULLER has it still in his possession, and that it will be found upon him, so as to constitute an undoubted link in the chain of evidence. The servants of the railway authorities speak confidently as to their ability to identify the man supposed to have got into the carriage with Mr. BRIGGS, and it is understood that the photograph of MULLER will be shown to them to add to the circumstantial evidence already obtained."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On Monday morning a cabman named JONATHAN MATTHEWS was taken to the Harrow-road Station, where he made the following communication: "I live at No. 68 Earl-street, Lisson-grove, and am a cabman. Last night, and for the first time, I saw a placard in the Edgeware-road, having reference to a murder committed on the North London Railway. I communicated certain information to a waterman named AMOS."

The following is the communication made by the cabman before Mr. HENRY, the Chief Magistrate at Bow-street, yesterday afternoon:

"I know FRANZ MULLER. He is a native of Cologne. His age, as he told me, is 25, and for some time past he has been employed as a shirt-cutter in the firm of Messrs. HODGKINSON, hosiers, of Threadneedle-street, in the city. Seven or eight months ago he commenced to keep company with my sister, and, as her suitor, he was in the habit of coming to my house. I remember one Sunday in October or November last he came to my house and said to me, 'You have got a nice hat, where did you get it from?' I told him I had bought it from a man named WALKER, a hatter, in Crawford-street. MULLER said, 'Well, I should like to have one like it.' I said, 'Well, try this on,' and he did so, but found it too tight for his head. I then said, 'I know your size now, and I will get one for you.' I did so, and on the following Sunday, he came and took it away. Some time afterward he came to my house again, when I said: 'How well that hat wears; I have had three hats since then.' I laid hold of the hat, and noticed on the inside brim a particular thumb-mark, caused by the hat being put on and taken off by the hand at one particular spot. The hat produced (the one found in the railway carriage) is the same, and I could swear to it. Last Monday week MULLER visited my house and saw my wife. After paying her the usual compliments he took a box out of his pocket and pulled out a gold chain, which he said he had paid £3 10s. for that morning. He then fixed the chain on a watch and gave the box to my child to play with. [The box was produced and identified by Mr. DEATH, who was present, as the one which he had placed the chain in.] MULLER then exhibited a ring which he had on his finger, and which was similar to the one described by Mr. DEATH. MULLER then began to complain, saying he had been very unfortunate; he had been down to the city, and a cart having passed near his foot he had sprained his ankle. He then said, 'I am going to Canada; be sure you see Jonathan (meaning me), and tell him not to go out to-morrow morning until I come, for I particularly want to see him.' For two or three mornings I waited for him, but he never came, and I have never seen him since. Yesterday I communicated the above facts to Inspector STEER, of the D division, and I handed over to him the box produced."

The other evidence adduced went to show that Inspector STEER gave this information at Scotland-yard, and the Commissioners of Police immediately instructed Superintendent TIDDY and Inspector STEER to thoroughly investigate the matter. These two officers at once went to No. 16 Park-terrace, Old Ford, Bow, a house kept by a man named BLYTH, who said he was on bed on the night of the day the murder was committed, when MULLER came home.

The officers next interrogated a lodger in the house named GOODWIN, a German, who said that on the night mentioned, MULLER came home about 11 o'clock, and appeared very much confused, which he accounted for by saying he had met with a severe injury in the city, and had sprained his ankle. The lodger produced a pawn-ticket, which he said he had bought of MULLER. The ticket related to the gold chain MULLER received from Mr. DEATH, and which MULLER had pledged in a pawn-shop in Bow.

Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, was present during the whole of the examination, and at his request a copy of the depositions was prepared to be forwarded to the Home Executive in America.

It further transpired in the examination that MULLER sailed from the London Docks on Thursday afternoon last in the sailing vessel *Victoria*, bound for New-York.

Last night, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Inspector TURNER, Mr. DEATH and the cabman started from Euston-square for Liverpool, en route for New-York by to-day's American mail. The Inspector was furnished with a warrant granted by Mr. HENRY for the apprehension of MULLER on the charge of murder, and he also carried with him letters from Mr. ADAMS to the Executive at New-York.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, July 18, Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Jamaica, on the subject of the slave trade in Cuba. He said Spain had violated her treaty engagements, and he regretted to state that Slavery had of late years been extended in the island of Cuba.

Lord RUSSELL said that every English Government had been anxious to put down the slave trade, but when they had to rely on the aid of foreign Powers the question always presented difficulties, and the traffic had never been wholly suppressed.

Lord MALMESBURY believed the Government of Brazil had done all it could to put down the slave trade, and advised the repeal of the Aberdeen Act.

In the House of Commons, Monday, July 18, Mr. OSBORNE called attention to the state of political relations with Brazil. He noticed the nature of the transactions with that empire, the vast amount of trade with it, and the peculiar fact that England had no treaty with Brazil. The cause of England being without a treaty, he said, was the meddling, mischievous policy which it had pursued toward Brazil. He specially condemned the Aberdeen Act, and strongly urged the repeal of the act.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government was engaged, with the friendly intervention of the King of Portugal, in endeavoring to restore diplomatic relations with Brazil, and he deprecated a controversial discussion, that might revive angry feelings.

The Austrian troops took possession of the Island of Fohr during the night of the 18th. All the islands on the west coast of Schleswig are now in possession of the Allies. Herr VON BISMARK will be present in Vienna at the negotiations for peace, which will probably commence on the 19th.

A NOVEL IRON-CLAD.

From the London Times, July 20.

The *Kahireh*, built for the Viceroy of Egypt, and intended for the service of the Nile, made a trial of her powers yesterday in the Thames, for the inspection of the Lords of the Admiralty, before proceeding on her voyage to Egypt. This vessel is of 348 tons burden, by Messrs. SAMUDA BROTHERS, with engines of 50-horse power, by Messrs. JOHN PENN & SON, is entirely encased in armor two inches thick from stem to stern, and reaching from the gunwale to two feet below water. She has two semicircular, cupolas, or shields, on deck, one forward and the other aft, each of which contains a long 18-pounder gun, and is also entirely covered with armor plates two inches thick. Yet, notwithstanding all this large amount of armor protection, the draft of water of the craft, with her guns, stores, coals and provisions all on board, was something less than four feet, and the mean speed obtained by the vessel was nine knots per hour. The limited draft rendered two screws advisable, and these are arranged to work one under each quarter. The powers of the vessel were tested in every way by Admiral DRUMMOND, and she was found capable of manœuvering and steering in the most satisfactory way, making the complete circle in three minutes twenty-five seconds.

GENERAL NEWS.

DENMARK.

A telegram from Vienna of Friday says:

"The German Powers have granted a short truce, during which the preliminaries of peace will be agreed upon."

A dispatch from Vienna, of July 16, says the proposals of Denmark, addressed direct to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, have been met on the part of Austria and Prussia by a suspension of arms on land and sea until July 31, during which period the blockade will be raised. The German Powers have added the request that Denmark will immediately send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna in order to come to an understanding with Austria and Prussia relative to the basis of peace.

On the 14th an engagement took place at Fohr, between the Allies and the Danish gunboats.

The Stockholm *Dagligt Allehanda* says Denmark is of little importance to strengthen Scandinavia against Russia. The absorption of Denmark by Germany would inspire us with pity, but not with alarm.

The construction of the first monitor for the Swedish navy has been commenced at the iron works. The materials for two others are ready.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article demonstrating that the project for the admission of Denmark into the German Confederation would disturb the balance of power in Europe, and says:

"It would give rise to threatening contingencies, and would produce such complications and such opposition that it is impossible to consider the scheme as having been seriously entertained."

A telegram from Berlin of July 18 says: "The suspension of hostilities agreed upon between Austria, Prussia and Denmark, is to commence at noon on the 20th, and to last until midnight on the 31st."

The blockade of the Prussian harbors by the Danish fleet will also be raised during the same period.

The *Moniteur* says: "It is asserted that the negotiations for peace between Denmark, Austria and Prussia, will take place at Vienna."

Prince JOHN of GLUCKSBURG arrived at Lubeck July 18, and left the same day for Copenhagen.

AN ADDRESS TO THE KING.

The following address to the King of Denmark is being largely circulated in Copenhagen for signature by the friends of the new Ministry:

"MOST GRACIOUS KING: Penetrated with the conviction of the necessity of abandoning the course which has hitherto led only to painful loss and deep humiliation, we have joyfully greeted your Majesty's resolution to surround the throne with new advisers. In your Majesty's choice we see the guarantee that the efforts to regain the blessings of peace will be guided into the right track, while we feel firmly assured that the men now sitting in your Majesty's councils enjoy universal confidence.

Ready to endure every sacrifice which the salvation of the country may still demand, we beg your Majesty graciously to receive this expression of our sentiments, which we are induced to lay at the foot of the throne by our love to the country, and our conviction of the deep importance of the present crisis."

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Cologne *Gazette* of July 18 publishes the following remarks upon the peace negotiations from its Berlin correspondent:

"Baron VON GULDENCRONE, Secretary of the Embassy, was the bearer of the Danish proposals for an armistice. He arrived here the day before yesterday, (the 14th,) but pursued his journey without delay to Carlsbad and Vienna. The contents of the proposals are evident from the debate on the address in Copenhagen, which only confirms what the appointment of special Ministers for Holstein and Schleswig already pointed out—administrative union of Schleswig-Holstein, but within the Danish monarchy. But that this is not Denmark's last word the allies seem already to have agreed 'confidentially.' All semi-official voices here loudly declare that the allies have not the remotest intention of negotiating upon the basis of the personal union. The real programme acceptable to this court is believed to be the following: 1. Peace will be made by the three belligerent Powers, and by them alone. 2. The basis of peace is the relinquishment of Schleswig and Holstein. 3. The cession to be made to Prussia and Austria. 4. Prussia and Austria will retain the Duchies until the succession question is settled. The Vienna *Press* has no doubt of the rejection of personal union, but it is inclined to believe that it is hardly likely peace will be dictated by the Allies 'alone,' as the Emperor NAPOLEON will probably not abstain, urged by Denmark, from tendering his good offices."

FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"The intelligence from the wheat-growing districts is not unfavorable. In the Paris wheat market the fall in prices continues. The same prices were asked as the preceding week, but the millers offered 50c. less for fine qualities, and from 75c. to 1f. less for merchants' wheat."

The price of flour was also lower.

The Paris Bourse has been heavy, and Rentes closed on Monday at 66f. 40c.

The Princess CLOTILDE gave birth to a son on July 16.

ITALY.

A telegram from Naples of July 16 says:

"The authorities have received intelligence that a three-masted steamer, of suspicious appearance, has been seen off the Island of Ischia, and two Italian ships-of-war have been directed to cruise off the island. In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies six Deputies resigned their seats. After an animated debate, the Chamber adopted the order of the day, whereby the Ministry were invited to bring in a bill providing for cases in which the personal interests of Deputies might clash with their national duties.

The Chamber of Deputies held their last sitting of the session to-day."

GARIBALDI left Ischia July 19 for Caprera. His reception by the public was very enthusiastic. The General did not appear in good health.

BELGIUM.

A telegram from Brussels of July 17, says: "By a Royal decree issued to-day the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved, and the new elections are fixed for August 11."

KING LEOPOLD AND THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

A telegram from Brussels of July 18, says: "King LEOPOLD will leave Brussels on the 19th, for Vichy, on a visit to the Emperor."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A dispatch from Bucharest of July 17, says: "The principal modifications of the Constitution mutually agreed upon between Prince COUZA and the Porte have been published to-day. In reference to the Constitution of the Senate, it was determined that the Senators directly appointed by the Prince are to possess a yearly income of 800 ducats, while a yearly income of 200 ducats is necessary for eligibility to the Chamber of Deputies. It is, however, reserved for the Chamber of Deputies, at their first sitting, definitely to decide upon this qualification."

SPAIN.

A dispatch from Madrid says: "It is asserted that the insurgents at San Domingo had abandoned their position at Puerto Plata, and were prepared to surrender, provided that the Spanish authorities would promise them a complete amnesty."

Financial and Commercial.

The *Times'* city article says:

"The Stock markets opened on Monday at the steady prices of Saturday, but subsequently became very flat without any direct cause being assigned.

Consols closed at 90⅝.

The continued receipt of dull advices from the Paris Bourse was probably the chief influence that checked the tendency to confidence.

The Discount market at the Bank was not active.

Confederate Loan receded 1 ℔ cent.

Erie paid up shares recovered 2."

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, July 19.

The funds have been very dull to-day, and Consols closed at 90½@⅝.

Confederate Loan receded 2, partly from realization of profits, and partly from the anxiety always awakened when the Southern armies venture on an invasion of the North. The last price was 74 to 76.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MONDAY, July 18, and Tuesday, July 19.

The sales for the two days amount to 18,000 bales; 6,000 on speculation. Prices steady.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 19.

WHEAT in demand at 1d. ℔ cental advance. FLOUR 6d. dearer. INDIAN CORN 6d. ℔ qr. dearer.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 19.

SUGAR dull. TEA heavy. TALLOW quiet at 40s. 9d.

FROM MISSOURI.

Further Developments of the Northwestern Confederacy Conspiracy—The Missouri Ringleader's Confession.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

The dispatches of the Associated Press have given the outline and purposes of the conspiracy with such fidelity, that to amplify now through the slow medium of the mail must prove tedious to the reader; but setting aside the merely sensational part of the developments recently and now being made as to the existence of a conspiracy for the establishment of a great Northwestern Confederacy, it will be well to review its most important and leading features, and give the facts as now set forth authoritatively.

The military authorities here have known of the existence of the Order of American Knights since the opening of the first lodge, and have been perfectly well advised of all its proceedings. This was done, of course, by the aid of intelligent and reliable detectives, who were admitted to all the secrets of the order as members. The obligations are solemn and binding as language can make them. The first remarkable movement of the order was a meeting at Windsor, Canada West, in April last, on which occasion Abbe McMASTERS, of New-York, LAFAYETTE DEVELIN, of Indiana, and CHARLES L. HUNT, of St. Louis, visited CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM and devised the plan of the secret order to unfold its banner, throw off all disguise, and declare the revolution of the North complete. HUNT, DEVELIN and McMASTERS stopped at the Biddle House, Detroit, and crossed the river to Windsor, to confer with the arch-traitor of Ohio, and after arranging matters with him, held a subsequent meeting for conference with the traitors of Detroit at that hotel. So suspicious were their movements at the time, that the State authorities, who had got wind of the affair, determined to arrest the whole party; but wiser counsel prevailed, and they were allowed to fill up the measure of their treason.

Col. SANDERSON, Provost-Marshal-General, immediately caused the arrest of CHARLES F. HUNT, the Grand Commander of the Order, CHAS. E. DUNN, Deputy Grand Commander, GREENE B. SMITH, Grand Secretary, and T. JEFFERSON JONES, Grand Counselor, and positively refused to release them on bail, although a million would have been freely offered. The arrest of these men and of others in other States, by the military authorities, informed no doubt of their complicity with the conspiracy by Col. SANDERSON, defeated the grand design of precipitating the revolution in the North, and thwarted the purpose of the organization for the time being. The order still held its meetings, however, and continued to carry on its general usefulness to the rebellion, by succoring bushwhackers here in Missouri, conveying rebel mails, burning steamboats on the Mississippi River, and opposing the national authority in every way known to rebel sympathizers. In the meantime, the Government was acquainted with every fact connected with the conspiracy that could be obtained, and so well was the secret of its existence kept by the Provost-Marshal-General, that it was only after the thing was smashed up that the facts now given to the public leaked out.

What intensifies the interest now is, the additional fact that the "grand" functionaries of this State above mentioned, have made a clear breast of their treason to Col. SANDERSON. This they have done, making a virtue of necessity, upon finding that it was utterly useless to longer conceal their guilt, for a private conversation with the Provost-Marshal-General satisfied them that he knew all! These men, then, have been released upon taking the oath of allegiance and giving heavy bonds for their appearance when called upon for trial.

A few evenings since a Presidential nomination ratification meeting was held at the Court-house, and speeches were made by Gen. LANE, of Kansas; Col. MILES, of Illinois, and "Pony" BOYD, of Missouri. These speeches were all that any patriotic man could wish, yet they fell dead upon the prejudiced ears of the Conservatives present. Mr. LINCOLN has done everything for them in his power, yet the detail of his acts elicited not a single response. The Conservative press ridiculed the meeting next morning, and called it a "fizzle," yet it will insist that the radicals who called the meeting and heartily indorsed the Baltimore nominations are the enemies of the Government and the country. It is time the veil was lifted from the eyes of the Chief Executive, so he may see what everyone knows and sees here, namely, that the only true friends of law, order, progress, freedom and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, are the Missouri radicals.

The "big guerrilla hunt" still goes on in North Missouri with gratifying results. Let not the squeamish complain if the next two or three months find North Missouri swept as with the besom of destruction. The time had come when either blood-thirsty and insatiate murderers and robbers would rule by a terrorism worse than Indian warfare, or when they should be put down, and peacable, industrious, law abiding citizens take their place. The Commander of North Missouri, Brig.-Gen. FISK, saw this, and what is better, he called for five thousand loyal men to join him and rid the country of these common enemies of man. A thousand or more of well mounted, well armed men responded at once, and are now on the war track. These men came chiefly from the counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry, Harrison, Holt, Andrew, DeKalb and Daviess, lying in the extreme Northwestern corner, which always has been loyal, and they will not leave the work unfinished. The particulars of the expedition come slowly and in piecemeal, but enough is known to encourage the belief that the day of peace is dawning upon the terribly disturbed Northern district. To show the high-handed character of guerrilla warfare I append a verbatim copy of an address issued by a guerrilla Captain, known as BILL ANDERSON, one of the most bloody and cruel ruffians in Missouri. The address is something of a literary curiosity, and is filed away among the records of the department;

[COPY.]

JULY 7 1864.

To the editors of the two papers in lexington to the Citizans and the community at large General Brown and Col McFairran and his petty hirelings sutch as Captain Burris the friend of Anderson

Mr editors in reading Both your papers I see you urge the policy of the citizens taking up arms to defend their persons and property, you are only asking them to sign their death warrants do you not know Sirs that you have some of Mosouries proudest Best and noblest sons to cope with Sirs ask the people of Mo. who is acquainted with me if ANDERSON ever robed them or misstreated them in manner all those that speaks the truth will say never then what protection do they want it is from theves not sutch men as I profess to have under my Command my command can give them more protection than all the federals in the state against sutch enemies their is theves and robbers in the comunity But they do not Belong to any organized Band they do not fight for principles they are for self interest they are just as fraid of me as they are of the federals I will help the citizens rid the county of them, they are not friends of mine. I have used all that language Can do to stop their theft I will now see what I can do by force. But listen to me, fellow citizens.] Do not obey this last order. Do not take up arms if you value your lives and propperty It is not in my power to save your lives, if you proclaim to be in arms against guerrillers. I will kill you I will hunt you down like wolves, and murder you. You cannot escape. It will not be Federals after you. Your arms will be no protection to you. 25 of my men can whip all that can get together it will not be mulishia sutch as McFAIRRONS But regulars that has Been in the field for three years that is armed with from 2 to four pistols and sharps rifles I commenced at the first of this war to fight, for my country not to steal from it I have chosen guerriller warfare for to revenge my self for rongs that I could not honerably avenge other wise I lived in Kansas when this war commenced Because I could not fight the people of Mo my native State the Yanks sought my life but failed to get me revenged theirselves by murdering my father destroying all my property, and have since that time murdered one of my sisters and kept the other two in jail 12 months But I have fully glutted my vengeance I have killed many I am a guerriller I have never Belonged to the confederate army nor does my men a good many of them are from Kansas as I have tried to war with the federals honorably But for retalliation I have done things and am fearful will have to do that I would shrink from if possible to avoid. I have tried to teach the people of Mo. that I am their friend. But if you think that I am rong then it is your duty to fight; take up arms against me and you are federals, your doctrine is an absurdity and I will kill you for being fools. Beware men Before you make this fearful leap. I feel for you, you are in a critical situation. But remember their is a Southern army headed by the Best man in the nation many of their homes is in Mo and they will have the State or die in the attempt you that sacrifice your principles for fear of losing your propperty will I fear forfeit your right to a citizenship in Mo young men leave your mothers and fight for your principles Let the federals know that Mo sons will not be trampled on I have no time to say anything more to you be careful how you act for my eyes are uppon you

* * * * * *

COLONEL McFARRAN: I have seen your official report to General BROWN of two fights that has taken place in Johnson and Lafayette Counties with your men. You have been rongfully informed, or you have willfully misrepresented the matter to your superior officer. I had the honor Sir of Being in Command at Both of these engagements to enlighten you on the subject, and to warn you against making future exaggerations, I will say to you in the future to let me know in time and when I fight your men I will make the propper report as to the skirmish I had with your men in Johnson. I started to Kingsville with fifty men to take the place, but Before I arrived their I discovered a scout 14 or 15 of your men on the prarrie some half a mile distant to my left I immediately gave chase they fled their was not over 8 of my men ever got near them. They did not surrender or I would not have Killed them for I understood that Company M was Southern men. they sent me that word. I ordered them to halt and surrender. I was astonished to see them refuse after sending me sutch word one of their Lieutenants even planned the assassination of General BROWN and the taking of his headquarters But I refused to commit so foul a deed But they refused to surrender and I had them to kill I regret having to kill setch good southern men But they are fit for no service But yours for they were cowardly myself and two men killed 9 of them when their was no other men in sight of us they are sutch poor shots it is strange you dont have them practice more send them out and I will train them for you. After that I came down near Burresses' camp with 25 regulars all told Belonging to the Kansas first some of my first men I understood that Burris was anxious to give me a thrashing not wishing to lose more than 25 men at one time I thought I would try him with the aforesaid number but while I was waiting for him to come out from camp that I might devour him or Be Devoured 48 of your men coming from lexington with 3 wagons had the audasity to fire on my pickets and very imprudently asked me to come out of the Brush and fight them I obeyed reluctlently they dismounted and formed on a hill I formed under their fire under the hill and charged they fled and I pursued you Know the rest if you do not I can inform you we Killed ten on the ground and wounded as many more had all of my men done their duty we would have Killed 30 of them farewell friend To Burris—Burris I love you come and see me good bye Boy—dont get discouraged I glory in your spunk But damn your judgement.

* * * * * *

To Generall Brown

GENERAL I have not the honer of Being acquainted with you but from what I have heard of you I would take you to Be a man of two mutch honer as to stoop so low as to incarcerate women for the deeds of men but I see that you have done so in some cases I do not like the Idea of warring with women and children But if you do not release all the women you have arrested in Lafayette county I will hold the union ladies in the county as hostages for them I will tie them by the neck in the Brush and starve them untill they are released If you do not release them the ladies of warrensburg must have miss Fickle released I hold them responsible for her speedy and safe return General do not think that I am jestting with you I will have to ex hort to abusing your ladyes if you do not quit imprisoning ours as to the prisoner Ervin you have in lexing ton I have never heard of him until I learned that sutch a man was sentenced to be shot I suppose he is a southern man or sutch a sentence would not have Been passed I hold the citizens of lexington responsible for his life the troups in lexington are no protection to the town only in the square if he is Killed I will Kill twenty times his number in lexington I am perfectly able to do so at any time

yours respectfully

W. ANDERSON,

Commanding Kansas First gurillers.

This document was not published, of course, but was sent to Gen. BROWN, who transferred it to department headquarters here, and it may be added that a company of independent volunteers, under Gen. FISK's call, are now closely pursuing ANDERSON in Randolph County, determined to kill him or perish, one and all, for he has, in countless instances, been as good as his word in killing unarmed citizens and outraging women.

The Copyright of Irving's Earlier Works.

The subjoined bit of literary gossip is from the New-York correspondence of the Boston *Post*:

"A sensation of no common order is impending over the book trade, and I suppose I violate no confidence in ventilating in advance what little I know about the coming event whose shadow is already cast before it. An enterprising and progressive bookseller—who, in this particular instance, happens to be wiser than most of the other wise men of Gotham—has discovered that the copyright privileges and immunities of IRVING's *Sketch-Book*, *Knickerbocker*, *Bracebridge Hall*, *Conquest of Granada*, *Alhambra* and *Tales of a Traveller*, have expired by lapse of time, and that, therefore, the monopoly in that particular portion of the Irving literature has come at an end. The facts are these: *Knickerbocker's History of New-York* was first published in 1809, the *Sketch-Book* in 1819, *Bracebridge Hall* in 1822, *Tales of a Traveller* in 1824, *Granada* in 1829, *The Alhambra* in 1832. The United States Copyright Law of 1831 gives to an author the exclusive right of publishing for 28 years, and a right of renewal to himself, *wife* or *children*, for 14 years more, making 42 years in all. Under this law it will be seen that four of the books named are really outside the pale of our Copyright Law; the other two are, perhaps, open to question on that point. The publisher to whom reference has been made purposes to reprint the original edition of these works (one or two of them having been dedicated to Sir WALTER SCOTT) from the copies bearing LEA & BLANCHARD's imprimatur. It is well known that IRVING's contract with this celebrated Philadelphia firm terminated in 1844, and that, for five years thereafter, no other publishers dared to undertake a new issue of IRVING's works, when GEORGE P. PUTNAM took upon himself the labor *con amore* of introducing anew, and in modern garb, our greatest prose writer to the people of his native land. How well Mr. PUTNAM has performed his work let millions of readers attest. It is certainly to be hoped that the somewhat adventurous privateer who now intends to do a little freebooting with IRVING's name on his vessel, will succeed in pleasing the public as perfectly as Mr. PUTNAM has done. Meanwhile the new 'regular' publishers of the IRVING books will need to act with reference to the facts I have stated."

FROM CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Conspiracy—Guerrillas in Illinois—Col. Mulligan—Testimonial to his Wisdom—The Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

You have undoubtedly seen, ere this, the *exposé* of the St. Louis *Democrat*, in relation to the "great conspiracy" said to exist in the Northwest. How much of truth there is in it, it is impossible to tell. I have become decidedly skeptical in regard to these sensation reports of extensive and dangerous plots in the West. We have been startled every few months by these revelations for the past three years, but we have not yet seen anything in the result to confirm them. They live "a nine days' wonder," and that is the last of them. Yet there is so much circumstantiality about this *exposé* in St. Louis—so many names and facts given—that it seems there *ought* to be something in it. But ever since I read LOCKE's celebrated "moon hoax," I have been suspicious even of detailed revelations, in which every particular is given in the minutest manner. That there are those who would aid in the consummation of such a plot, there can be no doubt; and there can be as little doubt but that many would be insane enough to enter into a secret combination for this purpose. But that it has the extensive ramifications ascribed to it, I do not believe. At any rate, we may set it down as pretty certain that we shall hear no more of it.

Last week I wrote you an account of the shooting of O'HAIR and FRAZER, in Coles County. The particulars came to us in full detail. I saw a gentleman from the vicinage who had heard the story, and who fully confirmed it. Now we are informed, on what appears to be competent authority, that no such action took place—that there is not a word of truth in the whole story—that O'HAIR and his accomplices have actually fled the country, and are probably with JOHN MORGAN.

For the past weeks we have been startled by the reports of the gathering of armed men in Montgomery, Christian and Woodford Counties, in this State. Near Hillsboro, in the former county, there is said to be a band, some 200 or 300 strong, well organized, disciplined and armed, and under the command of a notorious guerrilla from Missouri; that they are plundering Union men of arms, money, horses and farm produce at their will; that Union men are compelled to fly from their homes to save their lives. How much of this is true, it is impossible to guess even. But if half of it, Gov. YATES is very remiss in his duty, as he does not appear to have taken the first step to put a stop to these reported outrages. If it were a fact that these armed bodies do exist in these counties, as represented, our authorities, both State and national, would scarcely exhibit such criminal indifference as they now appear to do. I conclude, therefore, that they are mostly sensational reports, got up for some local or political object.

There is general mourning in our city on account of the death of the gallant MULLIGAN. He was one of those sort of men who make themselves universal favorites, by their kindly, genial natures, combined with brilliant intellectual gifts, and chivalric bearing. The city seemed to turn out en masse on the reception of his remains, and his funeral to-morrow will doubtless be the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in Chicago, perhaps with the exception of the obsequies of Senator DOUGLAS. He was a Catholic, and the religious ceremonies are to take place at the Church of St. Mary, of which he was a communicant. The body will lie in state at Bryan Hall, and a funeral oration will be pronounced there. Chicago has lost many gallant sons in this war against rebellion, but none have gone down to an honored grave more universally mourned than the hero, who, with his death wounds upon him, exclaimed: "*Lay me down and save the flag.*"

Our citizens will present Mrs. MULLIGAN, who also lost a brother in the same battle, a house and lot as a testimonial of their regard for her late husband. It will be remembered that at the time of the surrender of Lexington, when Col. MULLIGAN was carried off a prisoner, his wife accompanied him, wrapping her infant in an American flag, and leaving it in the hands of strangers. The child was preserved to her, and with another, which has been "born amidst the war's alarms," constitutes her family.

There is but little doing yet toward filling the quota of the State under the last call. I hear of no enlistments, except an occasional representative substitute, some twenty of which have been secured during the past week in this city. Some two thousand have been added to the number of prisoners in Camp Douglas, lately from SHERMAN's department. The return of TAYLOR and WOOD's batteries, after having served three years and three months, was the occasion of one of the greatest ovations Chicago ever saw on Monday evening last. These batteries were composed almost entirely of Chicago boys, and their welcome home must have been truly gratifying. TAYLOR's battery has been in twelve pitched battles, besides innumerable lesser fights, and has never lost a gun, and has some of the horses with which they went into the service, still alive and on duty.

We continue to have good accounts relative to crop prospects. Corn promises an unusually large harvest. The croakers have about retired from business in this section. New wheat and oats are making their appearance in our market, and what I have seen is of unusually fine quality.

Business shows no essential abatement, although there is less of speculation. Our money market has been very close and stringent, and the bankers have mainly shut down on merely speculative operators.

The price of everything is still on the advancing scale. Coal (Lackawanna) is held at $30 per ton, and is hard to be got at that. Wood $11@$12 per cord. What the poor are to do next Winter the Lord only knows.

Another Editor Arrested.

Mr. EBEN WINTON, editor and publisher of the *Bergen County Democrat*, was arrested on Saturday last under a warrant issued by United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD, under Section 25 of the Enrollment Act, for counseling resistance to the draft. The matter was called to the attention of the United States District-Attorney, in this city, by Maj.-Gen. PECK, commanding the Department of the East in the absence of Gen. DIX. Mr. WINTON was subsequently arrested, but there being no United States Commissioner in town at the time he appeared here, he was released on his parole till Tuesday morning. Mr. WINTON was attended by Mr. HOOSMAN and other citizens of Bergen County, who volunteered the necessary security for his appearance at the United States District Court in Trenton next September. This arrest, like that of Mr. FULLER, of the *Journal*, was made by the civil authorities, and not by the military, but on information received from the latter. The illegal articles were published in the paper of July 22, one of which has the following paragraph:

"Let the press speak out in opposition to this merciless conscription, which has no other object than to secure the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for another term of four years or for life. There is no pretext now that the Administration are at all desirous of restoring the Union and the Constitution; *why then should the people be dragged from their homes at the beck of a tyrant and a usurper, to murder and destroy those with whom they should be at peace? Is there no man with nerve enough to raise the standard of freedom for the white men of the North?*"

CARNIVAL OF FIRE.—The following is a partial record of large fires which have occurred during July, and which, in most cases, are believed to be of incendiary origin:

July 1, Louisville, hospital stores $1,000,500; July 1, Philadelphia, factory, $30,000; July 4, New-York, piano-factory, $160,000; July 4, Saratoga, water-cure establishment, $150,000; July 5, Chicago, cooperage, $25,000; July 7, Chicago, fur-store, $70,000; July 8, Vassalboro, Me., mills, $30,000; July 8, Salmon Falls, N. H., mills, $300,000; July 11, New-York, steamer *John Potter*, $50,000; July 13, Waterford, Me., railroad depot $70,000; July 15, St. Louis, six steamers, $500,000; July 16, Brooklyn, N. Y., warehouses, $900,000; July 17, Lowell, Mass., tanneries, $130,000; July 20, Farmington, Conn., store and barns, $50,000; July 22, Chicago, planing-mill, $40,000; Springfield, Mass., stores, $100,000; July 22, Philadelphia, wagon-factory, $300,000; July 22, Defiance, Ohio, woolen-factory, $100,000; July 23, Lockport, N. Y., machine-shop, $12,000; July 24, Jamaica, L. I., hotel, crops, woods, &c., $30,000; July, 25, Syracuse, Granger Block, $50,000. Total, $4,567,000.

—Two passenger cars and a baggage car were thrown from the track of the Western Vermont Railroad near Manchester, on Monday, July 25, and rolled completely over. Only one person—Mrs. JOSIAH WHITE, of Barrington—was seriously injured.

—Maj.-Gen. William F. Smith is visiting at his former residence in St. Albans.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

CAPTURE OF CAPT. WOMACK, PROVOST-MARSHAL.

From the Louisville Democrat, July 30.

On Wednesday the city was full of rumors touching the arrest and probable killing of Capt. GEORGE W. WOMACK, Provost-Marshal of this, the Fifth District.

The facts of the case, as we learn from Capt. WOMACK, are as follows:

On Tuesday night Capt. W. went to his home in the country, about eleven miles from Louisville, on the Shelbyville pike, accompanied by Capt. WILL H. HERVEY, of this city. Having reason to believe that there were guerrillas in the neighborhood on the lookout for him, he left the house that night, but returned about daylight the next morning, believing that the guerrillas were gone. Soon after breakfast, however, it was discovered that they were in a dense wood, about a half mile from Capt. WOMACK's house, near the place where the stage was robbed some weeks ago. They were discovered in chasing and firing upon a man who had attempted to pass them.

Thus thwarted in their intention of waylaying the Captain on his way to the city, they at once went to his house and demanded his surrender. Capt. W. asked by what authority they acted, and what was the name and rank of the officer in command. These being given, he inquired what was their purpose, stating that if they came for his property, they were upon it; if for his person, with the intention of violence, they would have to take it at the peril of their lives. They replied that they did not intend any violence whatever, but simply to secure his arms and parole him as a prisoner of war. Upon renewed assurances of safety to his person, and in view of the entreaties of Mrs. W., who by this time was almost frantic, Capt. W. determined to listen to their demands. After being admitted to the house, they made numerous propositions for Capt. WOMACK's release. These propositions were that he should resign his position as Provost-Marshal; next that he should take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy; another was that he should accept a parole as a prisoner of war—which were successively rejected by Capt. WOMACK.

They finally proposed that he should give bond in the penalty of $5,000 to protect Southern sympathizers, as far as was in his power. This he refused to do at first, but several friends, who were present, finally prevailed on him to give it, as it imposed no obligation on him that he had not always obeyed. Capt. WOMACK has never, in the discharge of the duties of his office, persecuted any man on account of his political opinions, so that his bond requires his usual conduct.

The bond required is as follows:

JULY 27, 1864.

I, GEO. W. WOMACK, Captain and Provost-Marshal of the Fifth District of Kentucky, pledge myself to protect all Southern sympathizers as far as is in my power, under a forfeit of ($5,000) five thousand dollars. (Signed) G. W. WOMACK.

WILL H. HERVEY, security.

Capt. HERVEY was required to take an oath of allegiance before his release.

A Rebel Private on the Situation Generally.

A private in LEE's army at Petersburgh, gives his views on matters in general, in the Richmond *Examiner* of last Saturday. He says:

"Everybody is laughing at the Clay, Holcombe, Greeley, &c., peace correspondence. It was thought, after the explosion of the North Carolina member of Congress last year in Richmond, who got bothered up in some way with another member of Congress of the same name and from the same State, that the height of ludicrous meddling with matters which had passed beyond intervention of self-assumed friends had been definitively reached. But peace overtures have sprung up suddenly at the Clifton House. This is all appropriate. Some years ago, BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, it will be remembered, first brought this place into public notoriety by naming it as the place of a duel with BROOKS, of South Carolina. The notoriety was ludicrous then, and Messrs. CLAY, &c., seem resolved that the Clifton House shall hold its own. By the way, is it not strange that a Government, which nobody recognizes, should have so many agents in foreign countries in its 'confidential employment?' We here in the trenches, not caring particularly about either Hons. CLAY or HOLCOMBE, and, not informed that their aspirations or gifts are supposed to be military, even by themselves, are willing to be amused by reading their struggles to get into notice, and laugh at their repulses. But we do not like to see *representatives* of our Government traveling about foreign courts like *parvenu* snobs, humiliatingly begging even court lacqueys to get us introduction. The two armies at Atlanta and under LEE are the only peace commissioners likely to be recognized by LINCOLN, and a really sensible love of honorable peace should prompt to efficient aid of these army negotiations. Fishing about all round the canoe by intermeddling children who do not know even how to bait their hooks, has always been regarded a great annoyance by successful anglers. We have no doubt Gen. LEE looks upon them in this light, if he thinks at all about the Liliputian efforts of these *animalculæ*.

We are sorry that the fight at Atlanta was not productive of more important results. We all hope for the best, as the Administration would not have ventured upon the removal of Gen. JOHNSTON without probability of military success to sustain the injustice, and the knowledge that measures to make it reasonably certain had been consummated before the deed was done.

As regards GRANT we know nothing—most probably because he is doing nothing. The general impression in the higher military circles, I hear, is that he is waiting the result of SHERMAN's expedition, when, if successful, he will receive from it immediate reinforcements, and proceed vigorously to reduce both Petersburgh and Richmond. If unsuccessful he is strong enough to hold his present lines until he can get all the hundred days men and a portion of the drafted men, when he will give us a lively time—say in October—to influence the Presidential election, and give opportunity to Yankee lying to improve itself still more by converting repulses into victories, and the capture of stragglers into the capture of regiments." In the meantime, it is regarded as not improbable that he may vary the monotony of a siege by a dash either upon the north side of the James, or attempt to break this line. I think these speculations are as reasonable as most others.

Prisoners from Deep Bottom.

Yesterday thirty-five more Yankee prisoners were received at the Libby from Deep Bottom, where they were captured. One commissioned officer, Lieut. J. G. SEDGWICK, Twentieth Massachusetts, was among them. Fifteen out of the thirty-five were Germans, being part of a lot of three hundred enlisted by Yankee agents in Germany and just arrived in this country. The plainest word in the English vocabulary was a jaw-breaker to the best of them. "Yah!" was the nighest approach to an English alphabetical sound that could be gotten out of any of them, and "Yah" they grunted like so many pigs while their names were being recorded.—*Examiner.*

Speech of Gen. Ewing.

Gen. EWING, in a recent speech to the citizens of Potosi, said, among other things:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I come here to-day by request, partly to explain to you the exact purpose of Order No. 107, and partly to appeal to reluctant Union men to form companies under that order. It may be that being less familiar than you with the difficulties of such organizations, I may omit to touch upon some points of importance to you. If so, I will be obliged to you for questions suggesting them.

I am authorized by Gen. ROSECRANS to say that he will not attempt to hold you to a strict compliance with the letter of the order. Where it can, without difficulty, be done, he will expect you to exactly comply with it; but if there is any good reason for a departure from the form prescribed, he will accept your action, notwithstanding such departure. For instance, the order says that those companies are to be organized out of the enrolled Missouri militia. Now there are many strong old men, and sturdy young ones, who would be useful in your companies. Take them, and take too those who have paid out, and those who are exempt on surgeon's certificate who are fit for this service. They will be received under the order.

I am asked whether these companies will be officered by men recommended by the officers of the E. M. M., or by men elected by the companies. I say elect them. Elect good men, whom the officers of the E. M. M. could not charge as dishonest or unfit, or reasonably refuse to approve, and they will be promptly commissioned. A voice—How can rebels be kept out of the companies? Easily. Where Union men have a majority, let them, before organizing, vote the rebels out, and not enter the names of such expelled men on the company rolls. Where rebels have a majority, let Union men withdraw, and make known to the authorities that the organization is made up of rebels, and it will then be rejected.

It is the intention of Gen. ROSECRANS, in executing this order, not to arm disloyal men, or put them in command. In my district, I and my subordinates are charged with the duty of ascertaining the character of the men composing these organizations, and of the officers proposed for them. You may rely on it, the Paw-paw game is played out. The militia received and armed under this order will be composed only of loyal men, and will be officered by men not only loyal, but above suspicion.

Administration of Justice in Richmond.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 23d inst. gives the following report of cases coming before the Mayor's Court:

"JERRY, a slave of MARY HANLON, with a rogue's 'mug,' was charged with stealing a piece of beef from the Second Market. The lash was made to count twenty upon his back.

DICK, a slave of J. B. ANDERSON, was charged with the theft of a lot of brass castings, the property of the Virginia Central Railroad. The case was continued.

JOE, a slave boy of EDWARD D. EAGHO, was charged by Officer MOORE with making war with a sling and stone, and sending a miniature rock in close proximity to that officer's head.

He was ordered fifteen lashes.

MARTHA, slave of WILLIAM B. MCCARTHY, taken up as a runaway, was ordered to be whipped and returned to her master.

This last case exhausted the docket, and the old Pub. Func. too. He leaned back in his judicial seat, wiped away the falling tear that extra potions of good old "Bourbon" always extort, when imbibed over night, and looked straight along his nose to its illuminated end, snapping an eye, ejecting the liquid essence of tobacco all the while.

A California Murder.

The Sacramento *Union*, of July 6, contains the following:

"One of the most mysterious murders which ever occurred in Sacramento or vicinity took place at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, on the Marysville road, twelve miles from the city. GEORGE SELBY, a ranchman and teamster, who had resided several years at that locality, was shot and killed while in bed and asleep. At the time the murder was committed his wife lay asleep by his side, and the pistol used was held so near her head that the burning powder scorched her face.

The house occupied by SELBY is one-story high, and is divided into four or five rooms. On Monday night there were at the house SELBY and his wife, G. B. CAMPBELL, MOSES MANN, Mrs. HILDRETH and two sons, aged 16 and 14 years, and MARGARET JAMESON. SELBY had made a bargain to trade off his ranch for a ranch near Austin, N. T., and CAMPBELL and Mrs. HILDRETH and her sons arrived several days ago to take possession of the ranch at which the murder was committed. MANN was a hired man who had been in SELBY's employ for several years.

Mrs. JAMESON is connected in some manner with the SELBY family by marriage. She resides in Franklin Township, and having visited the city to witness the ceremonies of the Fourth, accompanied SELBY to his residence in the evening. One of the lodging-rooms in the house was occupied by SELBY and his wife, another by Mrs. HILDRETH and Mrs. JAMESON, and a third by CAMPBELL. For want of room at the house, MANN and the two HILDRETH boys slept at the straw-stack some little distance from the house.

At about 1 o'clock, as nearly as can be ascertained, those who occupied the house were aroused by a sudden noise. Mrs. SELBY found herself suddenly aroused and on her feet, without being able to tell what woke her up. Her husband seemed to be trying to talk, and she came to the conclusion that he was suffering from a fit of some character.

On arousing the other parties and striking a light, it was found that he had been shot in the left eye and that death must inevitably ensue. The bedding about the head was covered with blood. It was evident from the character or the wound, that the murderer had approached the bed from the side occupied by Mrs. SELBY, and, reaching over her head, had fired with the pistol very near her face.

Of the persons in the house at the time, Mrs. JAMESON is the only one who distinctly heard the report of the pistol. She was at the time in a doze but not sound asleep. Immediately after the shot was fired she heard some one running through the room occupied by CAMPBELL, and passing out at the door. The person knocked over one or two chairs, and also trod on a cat, or otherwise injured it, causing it to make a noise as though hurt.

CAMPBELL states that he was suddenly aroused by a noise, which he supposes must have been the report of the pistol, and immediately some one rushed through his room to the outer door. MANN and the two Hildreth boys knew nothing of what had occurred until they were aroused and informed of the facts by CAMPBELL.

The coroner brought the remains of the murdered man to the city and held an inquest."

Iowa and Missouri.

A STRINGENT ORDER ABOUT THE GUERRILLAS.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Saturday, July 30.

The following is a portion of General order No. 25, issued this morning from the State Headquarters, having especial reference to the threatened invasion of our southern border by guerrillas from Missouri:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Saturday, July 30.

The militia companies of this State, duly organized, armed and equipped in the three southern tiers of counties, will hold themselves in readiness for active service at a moment's notice. If any guerrilla, robber or thief crosses from Missouri, or from any other State, into this State, for the purpose of murder, robbery or thieving in armed bands, *no report will be required by this department of prisoners taken*, and any officer who takes as a prisoner any guerrilla, murderer, thief or marauder of such armed band, will at once be dismissed from the State service. Blank cartridges will not be fired by any soldier in the State service when ordered out for the protection of our citizens, and any State officer allowing the use of blank cartridges for the preservation of the public peace, when ordered into service, will at once be dismissed from the State service.

Three hundred additional stands of arms, with accoutrements and ammunition, have this day been furnished to the Southern border. This will give our companies, in the three lower tiers of counties, about six thousand stands of arms and plenty of ammunition. If more arms and ammunition are needed they will be furnished.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa."

Barbarity of the Rebels.

The following private letter, received in this City yesterday, gives a glimpse at the suffering caused by the barbarity of the rebels:

CHAMBERSBURGH, July 31, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER: I drop a line to say that we are safe—both house and mill. But the town is literally burned; the whole heart or body of the place is in ashes—only the outskirts left. The scene was awful beyond description. No notice given; in many cases the houses were set on fire with the families in them—only escaping with their clothes on their backs. Sick people had to be carried to the fields; one or two were burned, and several corpses had to be buried in the gardens. It was done by MCCAUSLAND's cavalry, under an order from Gen. EARLY, *in retaliation!* The men got plenty of whisky and behaved like devils. A ransom of $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in currency, was demanded, which, of course, it was impossible to pay. I need add no more, as you will see the details in the papers. You need not be afraid of any account being exaggerated. It is a great mercy we are spared. We are all well.

Yours, truly, JOS. CLARK.

A Plaid for the President.

The following is a copy of the correspondence between President LINCOLN and an old Scotch lady, who sent him a Scotch plaid:

EDINBURGH, July 6, 1864.

MY LORD PRESIDENT: As one deeply interested in your present struggle, I trust the Lord will bless all your endeavors for the peace of your country and the freedom of the slave. As this letter is written by an old lady of 81, she hopes you will overlook all its imperfections, and with good wishes for you and your family. ANNE WILLIAMSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 29, 1864.

MRS. ANNE WILLIAMSON—*Madam*: The plaid you send me is just now placed in my hands. I thank you for that pretty and useful present, but still more for those good wishes for myself and our country which prompted you to present it. Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

The Late Samuel Hallett.

MEAGRE PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, July 28.

At fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, SAMUEL HALLETT, the railroad contractor, was shot and killed at Wyandotte. Mr. HALLETT, while walking along the street, was shot in the back by Mr. TALCOTT. The latter immediately escaped on horseback and pursuit of him was made by the civil officers.

Mr. TALCOTT is a railroad engineer. He was sent here by Gen. FREMONT as Chief Engineer, and was discharged by HALLETT. TALCOTT afterwards wrote a letter to President LINCOLN, describing the chicanery of the Pacific Railroad management. That was three months ago. SAM. HALLETT, at Washington, telegraphed his brother THOMAS, at Wyandotte, to whip TALCOTT. The injunction was obeyed, and report says that Mr. TALCOTT, a small and feeble man, was heartlessly beaten.

The end of the whipping was the tragedy above recorded.

Turf Record.

THE SARATOGA RACING MEETING.

Judges—Col. O. BOWIE, of Maryland; Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, and Mr. COLT, of New-Jersey. Timing Judges—Messrs. MCGRATH, WHALEY and SMITH. President—W. R. TRAVERS. Secretary—C. WHEATLY.

This meeting, to which so much attention has been directed by the sporting men for some time past, commenced under the most favorable auspices on Tuesday last.

The racing of the day inaugurated the new race-course, which is located closely adjacent to the Saratoga on the opposite side of the road to the old track. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to render it perfect in all its departments. The soil of the running ground is admirably suited for racing purposes, being a soft loam as level as a billiard-table.

The spacious grand stand is a model of elegance, with its covered balconies, broad stairways, retiring and refreshment rooms, ladies' boudoirs and every needful convenience. There has seldom been such an assemblage of beauty and fashion on any race. All the arrangements were in admirable keeping. The road to the course was thoroughly watered, so that the recherche toilets of the ladies should not suffer. They stepped from their carriages immediately on to the grand stand or abode into the ring, as they preferred. A spacious lawn in front of the stand accommodated the throng of the sporting men from North, South, East and West. Propriety reigned supreme, and the whole affair was so thoroughly respectful that we may justly quote the now progressing Saratoga meeting as a model institution.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

The first and great event of the day was the Travers Stakes for three-year old colts and fillies, for which there were no less than thirty entries, of whom only five, however, appeared at the post—the previous running of *Tipperary* and *Kentucky* at Patterson having scared the rest off, as it was known that *Norfolk*, the crack three-year old of his year, would not be there; and these were the next best; while of the two, *Tipperary* had such an indisputable call in the betting that the race was regarded as all over, with the exception of the putting up of the victor's name by the judges. However, mistakes will sometimes happen in the best regulated families, and the result, which took all the *cognoscenti* by surprise, only goes to prove that favorites do not always win, and that there is not certainty in horse-racing.

A large number of pools were sold in the ball-room of White's Hotel on Monday evening, of which we give one of $1,350 as a fair average specimen of prices, viz.: *Tipperary* brought $820; MORRIS' *Eclipse* colt, $240; *Kentucky*, $155; *Ringmaster*, $75, and *Patti* $50. Five and six to four being freely offered right out on *Tipperary* against the field; two to one on MORRIS' colt against *Kentucky*, and the same on the latter against *Patti*.

FIRST RACE.

The Travers stake for three-year olds, to carry 100 pounds, $50 entrance, play or pay, with a purse of $1,000 added, single dash of one mile and three-quarters.

John Hunter's b. c. Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imp Glencoe.......... 1
Zeb. Ward's b. c. Tipperary, by Ringold, dam Roxana, by imp. Chesterfield.......... 2
P. Morris' gr. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Sallie Ward, Jr., by imp. Glencoe.......... 3
J. S. Watson's b. f. Patti, by imp. Eclipse, dam Pasta, by Recleuse.......... 4
J. S. Gruffstead's ch. c. Ringmaster, by Ringold, dam Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe........ 5

The average morning betting and the pool sales showed $1,000 to $6,000 on *Tipperary* against the field,—the grey colt being next in favor, and *Kentucky* third—the latter was reported lame, and held so cheaply that in a pool of $500 he was sold for $30. He however rallied just before the start. With due regard to punctuality, the horses came on the course, and at the second attempt a good start was effected. *Tipperary* taking a slight lead, and *Patti* third—nearing the first quarter, *Kentucky* took the lead, attended by MORRIS' colt, *Tipperary* lying third, and *Ringmaster* being tailed off, there was no alteration of moment passing the half mile, and rounding the lower turn, up the stretch, and passing, the leading four were all in a cluster—*Ringmaster* making a hopeless race after them. At the quarter pole, the second time, *Tipperary* still held the lead, *Kentucky* lying second, MORRIS' colt third, and *Ringmaster* in his old place behind. In this way they came down the back of the course, and rounded into the home stretch—*Kentucky* hard held having a strong lead. Nearing the distance *Tipperary* made an effort to collar him, but *Kentucky*, full of running, shook him off immediately, and passed the score an easy winner by four lengths, the same distance between second and third, *Patti* a bad fourth, and *Ringmaster* far in the the rear.

Time—First quarter, 00:28; the three-quarters, 1:23; first mile, 1:55; the two miles, 3:18¾.

A large amount of money changep hands on the result, which struck the would-be knowing ones aghast, the victory of *Tipperary* having been regarded by them as a dead certainty. The winner was admirably ridden by GILPATRICK.

SECOND RACE.

Purse of $500 for all ages. Two-mile heats.

J. S. Watson's ch. c. Aldebaran, 4 yrs., by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe, (Burgoyne.......... 1 1
P. C. Busch's ch. c. Fleetwing, 4 yrs., by imp. Balrownie, dam Rhoda by imp Glencoe, (Abe.).......... 2 2

First Heat.—Betting 2 to 1 and finally 100 to 40 on *Fleetwing*. At the start *Fleetwing* took the lead, and rounding the turn first time, was a length ahead. At the half mile, *Aldebaran* reduced his lead to half a length; and down the back and rounding the lower turn, *Aldebaran* went up to *Fleetwing*, and feeling him, fell back again—suffering *Fleetwing* to come up the stretch and past the stand the first time with a lead of a length; but rounding the upper turn on the second mile, *Aldebaran* gradually reduced his opponent's lead, who, at the three-quarter pole, had only a slight advantage. At the lower turn they were neck and neck—BURGOYNE, on *Aldebaran*, with great tact, creeping inside of the track. A splendid race ensued; but nearing the distance, *Aldebaran*, who was pulling hard, came away from *Fleetwing*, (all his opponent's efforts to close being in vain,) and came home an easy winner by a length.

Second Heat—The odds now changed to two to one and one hundred to forty on *Aldebaran*. The start was even. At the first turn *Aldebaran* went away with a lead of a length: at the quarter pole *Fleetwing* began to close, and at the half-mile he was at *Aldebaran's* side, and remained at his quarters, rounding the lower and up the stretch on the first mile, evidently by sufferance of *Aldebaran*, who was pulling double. At the quarter pole the second time *Aldebaran* took a lead of length and maintained it past the half-mile pole, (100 to 30 on *Aldebaran*.) At the lower turn *Fleetwing* was suffered to get up to *Aldebaran*, but coming up the home stretch the latter renewed his lead. ABE on *Fleetwing* plying whip and steel in vain—*Aldebaran*, with plenty of running left in him, coming home an easy winner by the length of the heat and race. The winner was splendidly ridden throughout by young BURGOYNE. The result was another shock to the cognoscenti who back the favorites.

Time,—Rirst Heat—First quarter, 00:31; first half, 1:04; first mile, 2:05; second mile, 1:49½; the two miles, 3:54½. Second Heat—First quarter, 00:29; first half, 00:57¼; first, 1:52; the two miles, 3;46¾.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Wife Murdered by Her Husband in Twenty-seventh-street.

CORONER'S INQUEST—THE HUSBAND ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. JANE MANNING, residing at No. 125 West Twenty-seventh-street, who died from injuries received by being beaten on the head by her husband, LACKEY MANNING, a day or two since. The testimony in the case, the material portions of which we give below, tends to show a very aggravated case of brutality, resulting in the death of the victim:

Eliza Murphy testified that she resided at No. 334 West Twenty-seventh-street; Mrs. Manning, the deceased, was her sister; witness went to the residence of deceased, No. 125 West Twenty-seventh-street, on Sunday last, to make a call; found deceased lying on a kind of bed in one corner of the room; Mr. Manning, the husband, was sitting on a chair between his wife and the door when witness went in; they had one child, a lad about five years old; this boy met witness at the door and went in with her; Manning said to witness when she went in, "Do you see your sister lying there?" at the same time, he asked her to sit down; soon after, witness got up to go out, when deceased said to her, "Eliza, I am murdered;" Manning then said, "Here is the money I took from my wife's bosom." Witness told them not to quarrel—there had been enough of it. Manning then sent out his little boy for some beer; he drank some of it himself, gave witness some, and then offered some to his wife, which the latter refused; he then poured it back into the can, and said he would drink it himself; deceased thereupon arose, and took the can to put it away; at this moment the husband seized a broom-stick and beat her over the head; he struck her over the arms, neck and head, as many as one hundred blows; he then threatened the life of witness; deceased said to me at this time, "Eliza, are you going to let me be murdered?" he then pushed deceased down against some steps and beat her brains out; the blood gushed out, and witness ran for an officer and brought one in; witness did not see either of them again that night; the next day she was informed that her sister was dying; she went to the house, but Manning met her at the door, took hold of her and threatened her life; he would not let witness go in, and said that if she told that he struck deceased, he would have witness' life; also, that if she went in he would knock her brains out; witness then obtained a note from the doctor, and went to the Station-house and got a policeman to go to the house with her; on Monday afternoon when the husband was away after liquor, witness stole in and found her sister in an insensible condition; much froth was issuing from her mouth; both deceased and her husband were intemperate, and had often quarreled before; witness thought both were sober at the time he beat her; when he was striking her he said he would have her life and also that of the witness.

Dr. WM. LEE, of Bellevue Hospital, made a post mortem examination of the body. He found contused wounds of the head and face, but owing to the advanced stage of decomposition, he was unable to determine the exact nature of the injuries. He was of the opinion that death was produced by injuries to the head.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that JANE MANNING came to her death by injuries received at the hands of her husband, LACKEY MANNING, July 31, 1864."

The accused was committed to the Tombs. He is 36 years of age, a native of Ireland, and by occupation a bricklayer.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL, OF NEW-YORK, VS. EUREKA, OF NEWARK.

The game between the nines of these famous ball associations was played at Newark, Tuesday afternoon, the result being after a well-contested game of nine innings, in favor of the New-Yorkers. Score affixed:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
McMahon, c.	3	1	Northrup, 1st b.	3	1
Devyr, s. s.	3	2	Thomas, p.	4	1
Zeller, l. f.	2	3	Pennington, 2d b.	3	2
Duffy, 3d b.	2	3	Callaway, l. f.	2	3
Goldie, 1st b.	2	3	Brientnall, r. f.	2	2
Mott, p.	5	0	Littlewood, c. f.	2	0
Brown, 3d b.	2	3	Borough, s. s.	5	0
Patterson, c. f.	4	0	Mills, 3d b.	2	1
McCullough, r. f.	4	1	T. Bomeisler, c.	4	0
Totals	27	16	Totals	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	5	0	0	0	4	4	2	1	0—16
Eureka	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	1	0—10

Umpire—Mr. P. O'BRIEN, of the Atlantic Club.

Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes.

This afternoon the Mutuals will play a game with the Knickerbockers, of Albany, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

Arrest of a Bogus United States Detective.

Capt. H. P. WEST, Provost-Marshal of the Fifth District, yesterday arrested a fellow calling himself FRANCIS STEWART, on a charge of attempting to defraud JOSEPH LUTTENCHLAGER, of No. 472 Broome-street, of $200. STEWART had procured a shield, and represented himself to be a United States detective, and, under threats of arrest, endeavored to swindle LUTTENCHLAGER out of the above amount. These facts coming to the knowledge of Capt. WEST, he so arranged his plans as to catch STEWART in the act. When arrested, he acknowledged his guilt. He was locked up for trial.

These fellows have been operating pretty extensively lately, but steps are being taken which will probably pretty effectually put a stop to them for the future. Citizens should remember that all genuine United States Detectives are provided with an authorization signed by the Provost-Marshal of the District, and countersigned by Gen. HAYS, which they are required to show when requested. Also that the detectives have no power to let any man off from arrest on the payment of money, and their demanding it is pretty good proof that they are bogus.

The Italian Navy.

PRELIMINARY TRIAL TRIP OF THE PORTUGALLO.

The Italian broadside iron-clad frigate *Portugallo* made a brief trip yesterday, for the purpose of enabling the engineers to witness the first working of her machinery. Capt. DEL IANTI, of the Italian navy; Mr. WEBB, builder of the ship; Captain COMSTOCK, and others, were on board.

The vessel left the wharf foot of Sixth-street, at about 9 o'clock, and proceeded seaward, returning at 5 P. M. When about four miles out she was turned around in four minutes, a feat which, in action, would enable her to throw broadsides into an antagonist with great rapidity. Everything worked well, and the ship is now taking in coal for her regular trip, at the conclusion of which she will sail for Italy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SEEKING DANGER.—A cow, made wild by being driven through the streets, found refuge in the Park for a while, yesterday, in one of the inclosures of sward. The sight of a noisy crowd that gathered along the chains increased her wildness, and for the safety of the over-curious, those who evidently wanted to provoke the animal to an *interesting* and *exciting* degree of phrenzy, the police captured and removed it, amid considerable commotion by the spectators. This incident is a lesson upon the impropriety of permitting cattle to be driven through the streets, a practice that City Inspector BOOLE has again and again condemned.

SAVE THE WATER.—The long drouth has reduced the water in Croton Lake to such a point that the Croton Aqueduct Board, in an advertisement of to-day, call upon citizens to exercise the greatest economy in the use of water. They state that this is an imperative necessity. It is to be hoped the suggestion will meet with attention. The late rains have not perceptibly increased the water in the lake, and the apprehensions of an insufficient supply ere long are serious. If every citizen will give heed to the caution, and save every gill of water not actually required for use, all will be well.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of an unknown man, aged about 40 years, found in the water at the foot of Grand street, East River. Deceased was six feet in height, large size, and was dressed in a blue woolen shirt, dark pants, and a leather strap around his waist. The body had been in the water about ten days.

FASTING AND PRAYER.—To-day, by suggestion of the President, is to be devoted to fasting, humiliation and prayer. Services will be held in such churches as are not closed for the Summer, and it is to be presumed that all secular pursuits will be abandoned.

BASE BALL MATCH.—There will be a match played to-day, at Hoboken, between the Mutual Club of New-York and the Knickerbocker Club of Albany, game to commence at 2½ o'clock. From the reputation of these clubs the game promises to be a very interesting one.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—The naval rendezvous in York-street is doing a brisk business in recruiting men for the navy. On Tuesday ninety-two presented themselves, and yesterday about the same number—more than could be examined and passed. The clerical force of the office has been increased in consequence of the large amount of business. Provost-Marshal FOWLER is equally busy, it having been found necessary to procure the appointment of an additional Surgeon to aid in the examination of substitutes.

THE FALL EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society has held Spring and Fall exhibitions since its organization; but this year, it has been determined not to give any, in consequence of the scarcity of fruits and vegetables, the result of the recent drouth. A promenade concert is, however, to take place instead of a display of horticultural products, and arrangements to that end are now making. It was stated at a recent meeting of the Society that the fruit and vegetable crops on Long Island were of so inferior a quality as scarcely to be worth sending to market.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner White.

An errand and Post-office boy, in the employ of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, named William Whipple, was brought up yesterday morning for examination, upon the charge of robbing the United States mail. The prisoner had been sent to the Post-office to take back three letters addressed to H. B. Claflin & Co., which had been put in the Harpers' box by mistake. Whipple, it is charged, opened these letters and appropriated their contents, consisting of checks and drafts. One of these checks being on a bank in Stamford, Conn., the boy wrote to the cashier to send him a check on New-York for it, addressed to H. Claflin, Station E. The Stamford cashier suspected something wrong, and placed the matter in the hands of Detective Gayler, who sent a decoy letter to the address indicated, and arrested Whipple when he applied for it. The examination is not finished.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

Henry Hernton plead guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Detention.

Dennis Haggerty plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Eliza Maddon plead guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

John Gordon, a very dark colored negro, was tried for grand larceny. The evidence for the prosecution showed that Gordon took a watch and some money from Jane Allen, a white woman, with whom he lived as man and wife. Subsequently Gordon married another white woman, and gave her the watch as a wedding present. The evidence for the defence showed that the watch and money were the property of Gordon, and he was acquitted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 3, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	115	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	281
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81..C.		100	do.....b15	282
	Small	106⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	131
4,000	do.	105¼	100	do.....b10	131
13,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	107⅜	500	Erie Pref.	112¾
1,000	do.	107⅜	100	do.....b4	113
10,000	do.	107¼	300	Hud. Riv. R.	132
7,090	Treas. N. 7 3-10		100	do.	133
	Feb. & Aug.	108⅝	100	do.	133⅛
1,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	94⅞	200	do.	133¾
5,000	do.	94½	100	do.....b10	134
3,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		25	Stonington R.	135
	Pac. R.	73	1500	Reading R.	137¼
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	52¾	200	do.	137⅞
20,000	do.	52½	2400	do.	137⅜
10,000	do.	52⅛	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	90⅞
10,000	do.	52	100	do.....b30	91¼
600	B., N.Y. & E. 1st	114	100	do.....b3	91
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	123	400	do.	90¾
2,000	Har. R. 1st M.	115	200	Ill. Cen. Scrip.	130
17,000	M.C.8sCo. 1stM.		100	do.	129¾
	Sk. Fd. B.	138	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	113⅞
11,000	C.&N.W. 1st M.		500	do.	113¾
	ex. int.	103	550	do.	114
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	131	100	Chi. & N. W.	57¼
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	99	100	do.	57⅞
12,000	At. & G. W. 1st M.		600	do.	57¾
	Ohio Div.	99	200	do.....b30	58¼
5,000	Mar. 2d M. B.	52	100	do.....b20	58
200	Canton Co.	38¾	500	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91
16	Del. & H. C. Co.	210	100	do.	90⅞
9	do.	210	100	do.....b5	91
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	62⅜	200	Cle. & Tol. R.	133¾
200	do.....b5	62⅛	100	do.	134
100	do.	62¾	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	114
20	Quick. Min. Co.	80	100	do.	114⅛
300	do.	80¾	400	do.	114¾
100	do.	80½	100	do.....b10	114½
400	do.	80¾	17	Ch. B. & Quin.	131
300	Mar. Min. Co.	48	50	do.	130⅞
100	do.....b10	48	1000	Mil. & P. Du C.	70
100	do.	47¾	1000	P., F. W. & C.	117
200	Atlantic M.S.S.Co.	178	1000	do.	115½
19	Metrop. Gas	125	1000	do.....b30	117
10	Ash. Coal Co.	20	44	do.	116
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	97			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$85,000	Ohio & Miss.C.	52	600	Chi. & R. I. R.	114
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	131	100	do.	114
12,0	Erie Railway	112⅞	100	do.....b3	114½
200	do.	112¾	200	do.	114¾
200	do.....s3	112⅝	100	do.....b3	114¼
100	do.....b3	112⅞	400	Chic. & N. W.	57¾
800	do.	112⅞	100	do.....b10	57⅞
100	Hudson Riv. R. s3	132	200	do.....s3	57⅜
100	do.	131⅞	200	do.....b3	57½
200	do.....s3	131⅞	200	do.	57¾
100	do.	131⅞	100	do.....b10	58
500	Mariposa M. Co.	47½	500		
1000	Reading R.	137	400	Chi. & N.W.Pref.	91
200	do.....s3	137	100	do.	91⅛
100	do.....s3	136⅞	100	do.....b3	91
500	do.....b3	137	100	do.....c	90⅞
800	M. S. & N. I. R.	90⅜	100	do.....c	90¾
100	do.....b3	90⅜	100	do.....b30	91⅛
1300	do.	90½	100	P., F. W. & C.	116⅜
500	do.....s3	90⅜	100	do.....c	116⅜
1400	do.....b3	90¼	200	do.....b3	116⅜
200	do.	90⅜	100	do.....c	116⅞
200	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	129¾	200	do.	116⅛
100	do.....c	129⅜	100	Mil. & Pr. du C.	77⅜
100	do.....b3	129⅞	100	Canton Co.	38
100	do.	129⅞	100	do.	38¼
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	113⅞	300	Cum. Coal Co.	61⅜
400	do.....s6	113⅜	100	do.....c	61⅜
900	do.....c	114	100	do.....b3	61⅜
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	133¼	200	Quicks. M. Co.	80¾
200	do.....b3	47⅛	600	do.....b3	80¾
200	do.....c	47⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The Stock Exchange adjourned at noon to-day until Friday morning, to observe the National Fast Day. At the early Board there was only a moderate amount of business done, but generally at higher figures, by ½@1 ℘ cent., than yesterday. The market for the Railway Speculatives is quoted steady at the close, and the appearances of Money affairs on the Street tend to inspire a fair degree of confidence in prices as the month advances. The Government Stocks are also steady, and the offerings to-day not very large on the Gold-bearing securities. The Certificates of Indebtedness are a fraction higher than yesterday.

At 2 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the close of business yesterday, the General Market leaving off steady:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861	105¼	105¾	Mich. Central	138¾	139¼
U. S. 5-20's	107¼	107¼	Mich. Southern	89	90½
N. Y. Central	129⅜	130⅜	Illinois Cen.	129	129⅞
Erie	112	112⅝	Pittsburgh	112¾	113⅞
Erie Preferred	110	110⅛	Fort Wayne	116	116
Hudson	130¼	131⅛	Rock Island	113	114½
Canton	37⅛	38¼	Reading	136¼	137
Treas. Cer., new	94⅛	94⅜	Quicksilver	80	80¼
Toledo	133	133⅛	Cum'land Coal	61¼	61⅜
Northwest	56⅜	57⅛	Mariposa	47⅛	41¼
Ohio & M. Certfs	51⅜	52	N. West Pref.	90	90⅞

The variations in Gold were not important to-day. The price at 2 o'clock, 257 per cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	135	Ocean	96
City	105	American Exchange	115
National	103	Metropolitan	115
Merchants' Exchange	95	Continental	101
State of New-York	115	Imp and Traders	100
Commerce	106	Park	137

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	121	Chi. & N. W. 1st mo.	102¾
N.Y. Cen., convt. '76	133	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie 2ds, '79	128	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	101
Erie 3ds, '83	130	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	86¾
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	119⅜
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	115	Gal. & Chi. extended	123
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	118	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	112
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F, '85	130	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Mich. C. '69 & '72	131	N. J. Central 1sts	105
Mich. C. new 1sts	138	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	127
Chi. B. & Quincy	128	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
Mich. S. seconds	105	Cleve. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Ill. Cen.	131	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Al. & T. H. 2d In.	84	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	63
Chi. & N W. S. F.	112	Chi. & Alt. Income	98
Chi. & N.W. Int. Bds.	101⅛		

The new Internal Revenue Law taxes *all* Circulation of the Banks, *including Certified Checks* and other obligations, used in lieu of Money, 3 ℘ cent. per annum, if over 90 ℘ cent. of the Capital of the Bank, or 1 ℘ cent. per annum up to 90 ℘ cent. of the Capital. The Capital and Deposits are taxed one-half of 1 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. All Certificates of Deposit are to be treated as Deposits. This new regulation in reference to Bank Circulation will doubtless tend to the curtailment of Bank Certifications of Checks, so extensively practiced in this City, and necessarily to the diminution of the daily exchanges through the Clearing-house. The certification of Notes and Drafts, payable at Bank, come under the same regulation.

The buyers of United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness are forewarned, by advertisement, against the negotiation of Certificate No. 53,522, for $5,000, which has been stolen from Messrs. KNAPP & PECK, to whom it was originally issued.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has ordered that the tax upon the sales of Gold, 50 cents per $1,000, shall be levied upon the *Currency* value of the sales. Thus, the tax on $10,000 of Gold at 250 ℘ cent. is made $12 50, in place of $5, upon the *par* value of the Gold. The Gold Brokers have generally raised their commissions to ¼ ℘ cent., instead of ⅛ ℘ cent., on the par value of the purchases and sales of Gold.

The stamp tax on all receipts for Money paid on account, which went into operation on the 1st of August, involves the same penalty for the neglect of the stamp as on other instruments of writing heretofore taxed. We mention this fact because we have heard it suggested that, while the neglect to stamp a receipt may invalidate it as proof conclusive of the payment of the Money, it does not exclude other or collateral evidence of such payment. While this may be true as between the parties in interest, it does not relieve the penalty to the Government for neglecting to affix the stamp.

The business to-day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $6,504,128 81, including for Customs $165,000; total payments, $1,502,633 11; total balance, $18,703,567 20.

The New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℘ cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOAN.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,

is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 650 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and allow the full commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

10-40 bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881.
50's, 100's, 500's and 1,000's, for sale by
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 3—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 144 bbls. Ashes, 18,185 bbls. Flour, 366 bbls. and 721 bags Corn Meal, 68,051 bushels Wheat, 66,101 bushels Corn, 12,275 bushels Oats, 1,209 pkgs. Provisions, and 668 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 30 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock 344 bbls.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at unsettled prices.

COTTON—Is in good demand at much higher and buoyant prices. Middlings, $1 67@$1 68 ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last 1,700 bales; week's receipts, 2,500 bales; sales and resales, 7,300 bales; exports, 561 bales.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at very full prices. Stock limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after at a reduction of 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl., closing quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 16,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 05@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State $9 70@$10 50, chiefly at $9 90@$10 15, and for September and October delivery at $11@$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 10@$10 65.

Superfine State and Western, ℘ bbl.	$9 05	@$9 50
Extra State	9 70	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	9 55	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds.	10 10	@10 65
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 70	@12 75
Extra Genesee	10 60	@12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 00	@14 00

Southern Flour is heavy, to-day. Sales since our last, 750 bbls., at $10 25@$11 10 for poor to good, and $11 15@$14 for good to choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed; sales 500 bbls. extra at $9 75@$12 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine at from $8@$10 60—the latter a fancy price—℘ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, to-day, closing at $7 90@$8 for Jersey, $8 35 for Caloric and $8 40@$8 50 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.; sales, 870 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, to-day, at a reduction of 2c. ℘ bushel, closing languidly. Sales have been made since our last of 85,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 58@$2 61; Red Western at $2 50@$2 56; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 42@$2 44; Milwaukee Club at $2 35@$2 40; Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 39, ℘ bushel. Corn has been heavy and lower to-day. Sales since our last, 51,000 bushels, at $1 56@$1 58 for inferior to very choice mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet and nominal, at $1 95@$1 98 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in limited demand, at drooping prices. We quote Canada, at $1@$1 01½; Western at $1 01@$1 02; State at $1 01@$1 02, cash ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at $1 15@$1 25 for Government and shipping, and $1 65@$1 80 for small lots for City use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in less demand at 15c.@29c., for poor to prime, and 30c.@31c. for very choice, ℘ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet, yet firm at $1 75 ℘ thousand.

LIME—The demand has been moderate for Rockland at $1 25 for common and $1 75 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 50@$3 65 ℘ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ℘ bbl. Resin at $41 50@$56 ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been in demand at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 72½@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 51c.@51½c.; Refined Petroleum at 85c.@88c., free, and 82½c.@83½c., in bond, ℘ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Mr. C. J. TURNER (successor of TURNER & GRIEVES,) notices thus: "The market during the past week has been irregular, partly in consequence of the fluctuations in gold, and partly owing to a large number of contracts maturing at the end of the month, the buyers of which in some instances, not wishing to receive the oil, made forced sales. At the close, with another upward movement in gold, the market is very strong at 51c. for Crude on the spot, and 82½c.@84c. for Refined in bond. The receipts continue on a liberal scale, but the freight engagements to Europe continue large for the season, and the prospects are that our stock will be required to fill the foreign and home demand. The official figures of the stock on hand have not yet been published, but I estimate it to be about 90,000 barrels of all kinds. The following are the receipts at, and exports from New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1863.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	20,643	381,746	392,080
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	6,875	223,175	292,100
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1.	—	109,829	103,431

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, to-day, at lower and irregular prices. Sales since our last 6,800 bbls., at $38 50@$40, closing at $38 50 for New Mess, and $38 for August delivery, buyers' option, and $35 for Old Mess; $36 for Prime Mess, and $34 50@$35 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 17c.@18½c. for Hams, 23c. for bagged do., and 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔.; sales of 75 packages. Bacon is active and nominal. Lard is in good demand and buoyant; sales since our last, 2,100 tierces and bbls., at 20c.@21½c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues in limited demand at $27@$30 for Mess, $19@$24 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$34 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℘ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 37c.@43c. for poor to prime, and 45c.@47c. for choice State, and 35c.@43c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in limited request at 16c.@24c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Is quiet, yet steady. Stock, 21,099 bags cleaned, and 8,000 bags uncleaned, East India.

SUGARS—Are in more request, but at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 1,741 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19½c.@22c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 23½c.@29c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 76,000 ℔s., at 18¼c.@19⅝c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 800 bbls., at $1 73@$1 75 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 13,500 bushels Wheat at 8d.; 500 tcs. Lard at 20s.; 75 hhds. Tallow at 25s.; 200 tons Copper Ore at 22s. 6d.; 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.; also, by steamer, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d.; 30 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; 12,000 bushels Wheat at 8 d.; 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese and 150 pkgs. Butter at 50s.; 564 half-chests Tea at 35s., and some Beeswax at ½d. For Glasgow, 10 tons Tallow at 25s. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 24,000 bushels Wheat at 5s. 9d., and 10 per cent. additional if to the Continent. Total number of vessels in port, to-day, 614.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manchester	July 20	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston
St. David	July 21	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Cork	July 23	Liverpool	New-York
Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York
City of London	July 27	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans, &c.

Roanoke	Aug. 9	New-York	Havana
Yazoo	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans
Liberty	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Belgian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the general commission business, under the name of JOHN BENTO & CO., and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by the late Mr. JOSEPH BENTO, at No. 176 Front-st.

JOHN BENTO,
G. BESSELBERG,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. HENRY P. ALVES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KOCH & NATHAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. C. KOCH,
H. H. NATHAN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Commissioners of Pilots, held July 26, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is represented to this Board that pilots moving vessels from the North River to the East River, and vice versa, and from the wharves into the river, on the day previous to the departure of such vessels, have made claims on the owners for compensation for detention, under section 17 of the Pilot Law, at the rate of $3 per day, in addition to the compensation of $5, as allowed by section 21 for the service of moving vessels.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, such claims are not warranted by the law, the compensation of $5 for moving a vessel being in lieu of the $3 for detention, and that shipowners be notified by the publication of this resolution that such claims are not sanctioned by this Board.

By order. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The French Spy—The Pet of the Petticoats.

WALLACK'S—The Colleen Bawn.

☞ *There will be no evening edition of the Times to-day.*

THE NATIONAL FAST.

The President's Proclamation.

Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives at their last session, adopted a concurrent resolution, which was approved on the 2d day of July inst., and which was in the words following, namely:

"That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the City of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and the forgiveness of the Almighty that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the world, not to destroy us as a people, nor to suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds and quicken the conscience of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they be not utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the FIRST THURSDAY OF AUGUST NEXT to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of national humiliation and prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the heads of the Executive Departments of this Government, together with all Legislators, all Judges and Magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military or naval, and all soldiers, seamen and mariners in the national service, and all other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of public worship on that day, and there to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the Universe such homages and such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplications as the Congress of the United States have, in their aforesaid resolution, so solemnly, so earnestly, and so reverently recommended.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington this seventh day
[SEAL.] of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

The President of the United States having set apart THURSDAY, THE FOURTH INST., for National Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, I, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of the State of New-York, do recommend that the day be observed throughout this State with suitable religious solemnities. Let us repent of our manifold sins and offences, and humbly pray that Almighty God will put down all rebellious resistance to rightful authority; all sectional hatred; all bigotry and malice; all brutal ambition or partisan purposes which tend to discord and strife. That He will restore the Union of our States and fraternal affection between the inhabitants thereof, and give peace to our land. Acknowledging the justice of His punishment for our national and personal sins, let us entreat Him to have mercy upon us, to turn away his wrath, to stop the shedding of blood, to return our soldiers to their homes, to relieve the sick, wounded and suffering, to comfort those in mourning; to reward the industry of our people; to relieve them from heavy burdens, to make them safe in their persons and homes from all violence and oppression, and to give the protection of law to all conditions of men. To these ends let us pray that God will give wisdom to our rulers, purity to our legislators, uprightness and boldness to our judges, meekness and charity to our clergy, and virtue, intelligence and godliness to our people.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of Albany, the
[L. S.] first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

By the Governor:
D. Willers, Jr., Private Secretary.

By the Mayor.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Aug. 2, 1864.

In view of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, setting apart Thursday, the 4th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, I consider it to be my duty to call the attention of this community to the observance of the same.

To the ministers of the various churches on whom will devolve the duty of opening prayer in the presence of their congregations, and especially those ministers who have inculcated the doctrines of war and blood, so much at variance with the teachings of their Divine Master, I would humbly recommend that they will, on that solemn occasion, invoke the mercy of Heaven to hasten the relief of our suffering people by turning the hearts of those in authority to the blessed ways of peace.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

By Mayor Wood, of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1864.

Thursday, the 4th of August, having been set apart by the President of the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, I deem it proper to call the attention of my fellow citizens to the fact, and invoke a general observance of the solemn occasion.

The nation is passing through a fearful ordeal, the most momentous in its history, and upon the result of which its existence depends. Let us, then, humbly bow before the Giver of all Good, and contritely acknowledge our manifold sins, fervently pray that the Divine mercy will speedily restore us to our former prosperity and greatness as a people and a nation.

The public offices will be closed, and I respectfully urge on the part of the citizens the closing of their places of business, and suspension of their ordinary avocations on that day.

A. M. WOOD, Mayor.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no news of importance from the front. On Wednesday a flag of truce was allowed by the rebels from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. to bury the dead and bring off the wounded. Very few were found alive, but the ground in front of the crater for a distance of about two hundred yards was thickly covered with the dead, the greater proportion being colored. The reason of this disparity is the fact that the fire from the rebel guns, on both flanks, was concentrated upon this ground, after the white troops had charged across it; and when the colored division crossed the spot, they were mowed down with grape and canister, and when they retreated, they fell in dozens, our sharpshooters being unable to disturb the rebel gunners. According to the statement of our special correspondent, the rebels, while claiming a victory, admit a loss of 3,000.

There is nothing additional from Gen. Sherman.

Our special correspondent gives full details of the performances of the raiders in Pennsylvania. There is still the same uncertainty existing in regard to the strength and purposes of the rebels. They have again visited Hagerstown, and there is a report that Early crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, into Maryland, on Friday, and recrossed the same day, holding Martinsburgh and the surrounding country.

FROM EUROPE.

We have already given a full summary of the news brought by the *Bremen*, and have to add this morning only a few items of particular interest. The murderer of Mr. Briggs, the man who was lately murdered in a first-class railway car near London, turns out to be a Mr. Franz Muller, who left in a sailing vessel, several days before the crime had been traced to him. An Admiralty steamer immediately started for this City with English detectives on board, and it is supposed in London that they will reach this port before the ship in which the murderer sailed. The *Alexandra*, about which so much discussion has taken place in the Court of Queen's Bench, left the Mersey on Sunday, July 17, for Nassau, with a general cargo of merchandise. The name of the vessel has been changed, and she is now called the *Mary*; and it is said that she is to be a trader between the Mersey and Nassau. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the intelligence from the wheat growing districts is not unfavorable. A dispatch from Vienna of July 16, says: "The proposals of Denmark, addressed direct to the courts of Berlin and Vienna, have been met on the part of Austria and Prussia by a suspension of arms on land and sea until July 31, during which period the blockade will be raised. The German Powers have added the request that Denmark will immediately send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna in order to come to an understanding with Austria and Prussia relative to the basis of peace." Garibaldi, who appears to be in poor health, left Ischia July 19 for Caprera. His reception by the public was very enthusiastic. The steamship *St. David*, from Liverpool on the 21st, via Londonderry on the 22d of July, was signaled yesterday off Father Point. Her dates are two days later than those by the *Bremen*. The *Africa*, with four days later news, arrived yesterday at Cape Race. The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* compares Grant to the Russian Gen. Suwarrow. He thinks his chances of success very small, and declares that Gen. Lee has inflicted upon him a loss of 15,000 men in the battle of June 1. The French Government has invited the European Powers to an International Congress next Autumn, to regulate telegraphic communications in Europe.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Roanoke* at this port yesterday, we have news from Havana to the 29th, and from Mexico to the 23d ult. There had been fighting about a league's distance from San Martin, between the French and the Juarest men. The Imperialists were attacked by a force of about 500. The result is not given. There had also been some fighting going on in the district of Vera Cruz, which shows that even in the provinces which have been the longest occupied by the French the spirit of resistance still exists in a tangible form. Maximilian has granted "an amnesty to all prisoners whose offences were strictly political." There is a large class, however, of Juarist men who are classed under the name of "Banditti," and to whom the amnesty will not extend. The Imperialists and Republicans have had several engagements in the Sierra Hermosa. An English Company had undertaken to finish the railroad from Vera Cruz to the Capital. Maximilian has ordered the French military code to be introduced. Baron Grox, ex-Envoy of Belgium, had died at the Capital.

By the arrival yesterday, at this port, of the steamer *Yazoo* from New-Orleans, we have advices from that city to the 27th of July. The State Convention had completed its labors, and the Constitution adopted by it will be submitted for ratification to the people on the first Monday in September. Thomas P. May, editor of the *Times*, and United States Sub-Treasurer, was arrested for villifying the convention, and sentenced to ten days' confinement in the Parish Prison. All the troops stationed at New-Orleans were suddenly started off up the river on the 26th. It was rumored that the rebels were advancing on Morganzia, about twenty miles above Port Hudson.

Gen. Sheridan has just arrived at Washington from the front, on a brief visit.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A resolution asking by what authority the iron pavement in Cortlandt-street is being removed, and if any revenue is derived from the old iron, was referred. A resolution requesting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the right of any department to make a contract without the authority of the Common Council, was adopted. The case upon which the opinion must bear, is that of the contract for paving the streets, made by the Croton Board without the direction of the Common Council, upon the direction or condition, "by contract," coupled with the sum appropriated for the work in the City Tax Law. The Relief Fund Ordinance No. 10, appropriating $500,000, was passed. A resolution to increase the salaries of the Assistant Treasurers employed in disbursing the fund, from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum, and other increases of the salaries of the subordinate officers, was laid over. The board adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday.

Yesterday the United States Trust Company, through their President, Joseph Lawrence, subscribed $20,000 to the new $2,000,000 Bounty Fund Loan. In a note to the Comptroller, Mr. Lawrence says the people have been reluctant to subscribe to the loan till it should be apparent that the money would secure volunteers promptly. Upon this point, confidence will soon be fully reestablished. In addition to the arrangements for enlistments here, the Supervisors contemplate sending agents South very soon to recruit in the insurrectionary districts. The total subscriptions to the loan now amount to $752,000.

The Stock Exchange, yesterday, adjourned at noon, to Friday morning, for the purpose of observing the National Fast. The market for Stocks was higher than on Tuesday, and left off steady. Gold 257 ℔ cent. Money in good supply at 7 ℔ cent.

Business at the Produce Exchange on Wednesday was restricted. Prices of Domestic Produce generally favored buyers, especially for new Mess Pork, which declined $1 50@$1 75 ℔ bbl. Cotton was in good request, and was much higher. Foreign merchandise was, in the main, dull and heavy. The freight market was firmer, with a fair business. There were 614 vessels of all classes in port.

The National Fast.

It was the custom of the Parsees, we believe, when they met discomfiture in war, to offer up a common supplication for forgiveness, to the Sun; as their faith led them to conclude that any reverse they sustained bore an immediate and direct relation to some special iniquity they had committed. Our Christian Fasts, we suppose, imply no such literal interpretation of the inscrutable purposes of Heaven. Our national days of worship and confession, we take it, are simply a formal public acknowledgment of the Supreme Wisdom, whether evil or good has befallen us. Some one has said that divine things reduced to our balance lose their weight; and it is not the business of a Christian community, at least, to take either failures or reverses in the battle-field or elsewhere, as tokens of signal favor or special reproof from the Providence that overrules us.

The President, in quoting in his Proclamation the admirable concurrent resolution of both Houses of Congress, gives a pious, comprehensive and felicitous statement of the individual and national, temporary and everlasting, boons to be craved from Heaven by the whole people of the land to-day. We shall implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty—implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the world, not to destroy us as a people, or suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes,—implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; implore him to grant to our armed defenders courage and endurance, and implore him to soften the hearts of those in rebellion that they be not utterly destroyed, and that unity and fraternity be restored. To ask these blessing, all the heads of the Executive Departments of this Government, together with all legislators, all Judges and Magistrates and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military or naval, and all soldiers, seamen and mariners in the national service, and all other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, are invited by the President.

If, we may further add, the observance of to-day leads to the recognition of practical duties which, in the current tumult, are almost lost sight of, it will be one of no common usefulness. One of the chief of these duties—and it may be said to be that in which nearly all others centre—is sobriety of mind. The rage for extravagant excitement, inordinate pleasure, and garish display involves more than a sober community can afford to meet. It involves ultimately a general debauchery, a subversion of taste, a debasement of the whole spirit, intellect and purposes of the nation. It leads toward permanent national degeneracy.

The Niagara Peace Plot.

We have no disposition to revive or prolong public discussion concerning the recent movements at Niagara Falls on the subject of peace. But one or two points in the letter addressed to us by Mr. Horace Greeley on Tuesday last seem to call for additional remark. Mr. Greeley complains that we unjustly attribute to him an undue share in those negotiations, and claims to have done nothing whatever but what he was especially authorized and requested to do by President Lincoln. He says:

> "The *President was apprised* that active, eminent agents of the rebel power at Richmond desired to proceed to Washington, there to submit to him authorized proposals for the pacification of our distracted, bleeding country. *He thereupon directed me to visit Niagara and tender them his Safe Conduct to the Capital.* I—deploring the choice of a messenger, but believing that the overture should not be rudely repulsed—most reluctantly undertook the errand."

We cannot help thinking that Mr. Greeley in this statement does somewhat less than justice both to himself and to President Lincoln. And if he will publish the whole correspondence which passed between them on the subject, we think the public will concur in this opinion.

Unless we have been misinformed, it was *by Mr. Greeley himself* that "the President was apprised" that agents of the rebel power were at Niagara, desiring to submit to him proposals of peace. Mr. Greeley wrote to Mr. Lincoln, assuring him of this fact—informing him that he had evidence of it satisfactory to his own mind, and urging him, with great force and earnestness, not to omit this opportunity of demonstrating to the people his desire for peace. It was from this letter that President Lincoln first learned that men claiming to be agents of the rebel power desired to confer with him in regard to peace; and he at once replied to Mr. Greeley that he was at liberty to bring them—if they even *professed* to have power to treat on this subject, and were prepared to do so on the basis of returning to the Union and abandoning Slavery—directly to Washington, where they should have a full hearing and liberal consideration for whatever they had to say.

On reaching Niagara, Mr. Greeley, somewhat to his disappointment doubtless, found nobody there who even "professed" to have any authority or any power to treat on behalf of the rebels for peace, or for anything else, with the Government of the United States. All he found was two or three gentlemen from the rebel States, who said that if they could go to Washington and thence to Richmond, they believed they *could get* authority to enter upon peace negotiations. What reason they had for so believing, or why they could get such authority any better than any other of the two or three hundred rebel emissaries in Canada, Mr. Greeley had apparently no better means of judging then than we have now. But his original statements made to Mr. Lincoln in regard to their character and pretensions were not sustained by the facts, as he afterward ascertained them; not one of the conditions on which he was authorized to bring them to Washington had been fulfilled. Of this changed state of affairs Mr. Greeley informed the President; and the latter,—in order that there might be no doubt whatever as to his disposition to receive overtures for peace whenever they might come with due authority, addressed to all "whom it might concern," the same offer he had previously made to Mr. Greeley on behalf of the persons for whom he had assumed to speak.

If this statement of facts is correct, Mr. Greeley's part in this transaction was more important than he is inclined to represent it. If, moreover, he informed the persons in question of the conditions on which he was at the outset authorized by the President to bring them to Washington, their surprise at reading those conditions in his subsequent letter was sheer affectation, and the charge of inconsistency which they based upon it, was a pure invention.

We respectfully suggest to Mr. Greeley the propriety of publishing *all* the correspondence that passed between him and President Lincoln on this subject. This will very effectually silence the clamor which the rebel press, following the example of the rebel agents, has sought to arouse against the President in regard to this matter.

The Duty of Capital.

There can be no doubt that the mass of the people are pouring forth everything—lives and means—for the successful termination of this war. But is Capital doing the duty of the hour? Are our rich men straining every nerve to help the Government in its two great wants for the present moment—men and money? A reserve of three hundred thousand men ought to be formed this Autumn, and must be obtained, if we hope to see Gen. Grant's campaign successful. It should be raised with the least possible strain on the resources of the community.

Every wealthy man—whether exempt or drafted or not—ought to feel it his duty to procure several substitutes. Ladies of fortune should be represented in the army. Trustees and guardians might, in many cases, with the consent of their wards, suffer their estates to supply a soldier for the armies of their country. Our citizens abroad should all appear, through substitutes, in the National forces. It is the earnest, solemn duty of every loyal man and woman now to fill up the ranks, and save a draft, for a volunteer force is always more efficient and less burdensome to the community than a drafted one. We believe that capital, with a little ingenuity and enterprise, might entirely avert a draft from New-York, and truly add to the available force of the country.

There are methods of operating in Europe—especially on the continent—which our shrewd Massachusetts neighbors have tried so successfully, which are in no wise illegal, and are most beneficial, both to the State and the whole country. Active canvassing among the immigrants should be continually carried on; and the situation of New-York as the great port for immigration, gives her immense advantages in this. We are persuaded, also, that energetic agents in Georgia and Tennessee and North Carolina, at this time, could obtain a good number of substitutes, both black and white. The refugees, the deserters, those driven out of homes and employment, would often catch eagerly at the liberal bounties offered by the Northern States. Money, with energy, can accomplish a vast deal in such matters.

But to obtain the desired results, our wealthy men and corporations must subscribe generously. Many of them have often done so during this war, but numbers have never contributed anything like their fair proportion toward the expenses of raising our armies.

Men, the Government must and will have, but what we desire to effect is, to lessen as much as possible the drain on labor in our communities, where already the supply is so scant, and to raise a volunteer rather than a conscript army.

The same is equally true of the means for the war. We must have money. If we cannot raise it in one way, we shall have to do so in another. Taxation will be forced up to its very extreme, and the currency be still farther swollen, unless the capital of the country liberally meet the proposals for loans.

It is not altogether a choice with rich men and corporations whether they will lend money to the Government. It will be drawn from them in some way—either by the wasting reduction in the value of the circulating medium, or by taxation, or, finally, by the possible and dreadful alternative in the distant future of universal ruin and bankruptcy to them and the country together. For capital should ever keep it in mind that, if we do not succeed in this war, it goes down with the Republic.

When the Government is bankrupt, when this Union is broken up, and a foreign Power stretches over half our territory, and the bonds of State to State, as well as to the Federal power, are all loosened, then will all banks, and trust companies, and insurance and life-insurance companies, and State treasuries, and nine-tenths of the private fortunes of the nation, become bankrupt also, and universal ruin and chaos fall on the whole people. Such a fearful climax to our struggle for humanity and liberty, we cannot believe will ever take place, and we see no omens of any such gloomy catastrophe; but it must ever be kept in mind by our capitalists that it is among the things possible, if they do not use every means now in the hour of national need. They must act as they would in the crisis of some vast and judicious commercial venture, where the only course for success is to throw their whole fortune and all their energies with their enterprise, assured that success will only be won by boldness, and that half-way and timid measures are certain ruin.

If the nation succeed, it must be by such devotion and courage, and the success will be a grand one to every individual; if it fail, it will be utter ruin and everlasting disgrace to every person, and to the whole country. Time is our great ally, and at the same time the highest strain on our nerves and spirit. If we can hold on we must conquer. There can be no doubt of it. If we are timid and hesitating now in the most trying period of the war, we lose all we have gained, and our enemies succeed simply by having more of the best national quality—the power to endure. Timidity is ruin for capital now. They have gone too far to retreat. They must venture all, and be sure of winning all.

An Armistice Between the German and Danish Belligerents.—The ampler details which we receive by the *Bremen's* mail respecting the cessation of hostilities between the Danes and Germans, confirm the previous intelligence of the probability of a permanent settlement being effected by the admission of Denmark into the German Federation. The Copenhagen Government has addressed its proposals direct to Berlin and Vienna, and the truce which had been agreed to was to last from the 20th to the 30th of July. A feeble protest is put forward by a non-official Paris journal against the the projected enlargement of the German Confederation, and it may be that this protest is a premonitory hint of the view which the Emperor's Government takes of the situation in its latest bearings. But it is not easy to see wherein there should lie an objection to the voluntary union of Denmark with Germany, which would not lie against the conquest of Denmark, and its absorption by the great German Powers—an issue to which the Emperor, by his silence at the Conference, made himself practically a consenting party.

Rebel Losses at Atlanta.

All accounts, official and unofficial, agree as to the vast losses suffered by the rebel army at Atlanta, in the late assaults upon our positions. They were as much greater in proportion to ours, as our losses were greater than the rebels in our recent assaults upon their works in Virginia, at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburgh. The conditions between the two combatants were reversed in the West and in the East. In the West it was the rebels who assaulted, and our troops were, to some extent, enabled to throw up their lines of works, from behind which they poured their fire into the enemy's ranks. We had, the other day, a telegraphic abstract of an official statement made by Gen. Thomas upon this matter, of which to-day we give the text. Gen. Thomas is too cool and careful an old soldier to indulge in any misapprehensions upon this subject. He vouches for the statement that, in the battle of the 22d ult., the total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was 1,733, while the rebel loss was over 6,000—the main portion of their dead being buried by our troops.

In the battle of the 22d ult., the total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was 8,500, while the rebel loss *in killed* alone was 3,000. Taking the usual estimate that about seven times more men are wounded than slain in battle, we will have some twenty-four thousand of the rebels put *hors du combat* in this action, and some thirty thousand put out of the fight in these two recent battles.

This will give the public some idea of the greatness of the campaign now in progress in Georgia, and of its terrible destructiveness to the enemy.

We do not suppose that when Johnston handed his army over to Hood a fortnight ago, it numbered over 60,000 men. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, may have scraped up and forced to the front thirty thousand old men and boys, under the terms of his late proclamation; but these will furnish a poor substitute for the fighting army which Hood has sacrificed.

When our army was closing in upon Atlanta, and before the removal of Joe Johnston from the rebel command, we expressed the hope that the rebels might make fight at Atlanta, and not draw Sherman any further into the State. There was great delay to us, as well undoubtedly as some peril, in Johnston's policy of retreat, had he carried it on with a large army beyond Atlanta. Hood was put in command because he would not retreat while his army was intact, but would vehemently contest Atlanta. He has done so, and has already half annihilated his army.

Trade Between New-Orleans and the Northwest.—The Copperheads may indulge in general rant about the failure of our army; but they should beware of specifications. Fustian is not only easier in itself, but it is hard of dissection. One of their organs in this City, in declaiming yesterday on the failure of our military efforts generally, ventured to say grandiloquently: "The Mississippi River we hold in name, but no keel of commerce vexes its guerrilla-haunted waters." Now, for a year past, the entire Mississippi River—including the thousand miles from Cairo to the Delta—has been ceaselessly traversed by commercial steamers, and a very large general traffic has been carried on. Not one vessel in ten of the scores that pass to and fro between New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, Memphis and the ports above, has been fired upon by guerrillas, and not one in fifty has ever been seriously damaged.

Indeed, so perfectly safe is the route considered, that the mails from the North have latterly been sent to New-Orleans by the river in preference to sending them by sea. In our New-Orleans news to-day will be found an article congratulating the public upon a speedy and great increase of facilities of communication with the Northwest. A mammoth new line advertises twenty-one steamers, which are to ply regularly between St. Louis and New-Orleans, in regular traffic, "carrying freight and passengers with speed, safety and comfort."

☞ The *Tribune* speaks of the Times as "a paper by no means specially friendly to negro troops." We believe the Times has always been friendly to all the troops fighting bravely in defence of the Union—just as friendly to *negro* troops of that sort as to white troops—*not more so*, we admit.

Waste of Croton Water.—The following order, which has for its object the prevention of the waste of Croton water, was issued by Superintendent Kennedy to all the Precincts last night by means of the Police Telegraph:

TO ALL STATIONS.

Until further orders, the use of the public hydrants (except in case of fire,) and of street-washers is prohibited by the Croton Board. You will instruct the members of your command to keep a strict watch on all offenders, and arrest every person violating the order. To avoid trouble as much as possible let the occupants of each premises in your precinct having a street-washer be notified forthwith.

(Signed,) JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

The Pennsylvania "Soldiers' Vote" Election.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The majority in this city for amending the Constitution of the State, so as to allow soldiers to vote, is 16,918. Every ward voted for the amendment except the Fourth and Seventeenth.

ABOUT OUR IRON NAVY.

What Are We Doing?—Letter of Mr. Ericsson—Probabilities of Naval War—Monitors at Charleston—Cannot Take Sand Forts—The Qualities of Iron Ships—What We Need.

The Breches, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

A letter of Mr. Ericsson to the Times has called my attention to some questions in regard to our navy. I am not captious in regard to the navy, nor would ask of it more than can be done. Yet it is perfectly certain that the navy has not accomplished what was expected from it, and that Mr. Ericsson's monitors have failed in doing what it was thought they could do. I honor the genius of Ericsson, and do not complain that the Government has employed it in a rather extravagant way to improve our naval power, and, if possible, make it capable of meeting and conquering the navies of England and France, which, be assured, *is a work to be done.* France has brought her navy up to nearly an equality with Great Britain; but has not half the real naval power of England, because totally without the colonies and resources by which a naval power is built up. So, on the other hand, Great Britain has not more than half the naval resources of the United States. The *commercial tonnage* of this country (which measures its present naval power) *is equal to that of Great Britain.* But the vast coast of the United States, its immense fisheries, its boundless stores of timber, iron, copper, pitch, and every naval material, place it far beyond Great Britain in all means of ultimate naval success. England may sing

"Britannia rules the waves;"

but that day is gone. It is no more in the power of England to maintain her supremacy on the ocean, than it was in the power of Venice, or Greece to maintain their temporary dominion. But it is not probable that England or France will permit us to assume the dominion of the seas without a struggle. Hence it is, that the destruction of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge* has given most profound and bitter mortification to the English and French. The *Alabama* was a British ship of the best class. She was built, armed, manned and fought by Englishmen, and the only thing the rebels had to do with it was to furnish the Captain—Semmes. In one word, it was the old fight between an American and British frigate, and terminated in the old way—*we beat them.* How did we beat them? We beat them by *superiority of gunnery and seamanship.* As I have sailed along the five hundred miles of rock-bound Maine, looked upon her innumerable ports, beheld with pride the hundreds of fishing schooners off Cape Ann, reviewed the hardy whalers, and remembered what great shipbuilders, such as the Eckfords and Webbs, had done, and went back to the time when that "striped bunting" floated over the cross of St. George, I felt, and do feel the conviction that the United States must become the dominant Power on the ocean. The English feel it too; and hence wish to see our country divided, and hail with joy anything, even the least, which gives promise of checking, if not destroying, the advancing dominion of the Republic. The true policy of England is to strike friendship with us at once, *and unite the Anglo-Saxon race*, which, in the opinion of Emile Girardin, must at last hold supremacy. But will she do it? Will the haughty aristocracy of England, any more than the aristocracy of the Southern slaveholders, condescend to an equality with these plain, hard-working Republicans? *Nous verrons?* But, in the meantime, it is our duty to prepare for that issue.

What are we doing? Mr. Ericsson says that he and the Government have been hard at work, building forty-one iron monitors of all sorts and sizes; that we have not cost too much, and that they want such at sea. This is very consolatory, especially to me, who remember that two or three of them did sink, and that they have yet accomplished nothing very useful. I had great confidence in the monitors when they began their career, but there is no disguising the fact that they have failed in doing anything more than keeping a look-out on Charleston bar. Can they do more than other vessels? Or what is the matter? What particular work are they expected to do which other vessels cannot do? If Mr. Ericsson will give a candid commonsense letter to the public, giving the reasons why such vessels should be built, and what work they can do, which others cannot, he may benefit himself as well as the public. The public will recollect how Commodore Dupont sailed into Beaufort harbor—how beautifully he manœuvered his vessels, and how he captured the enemy's forts without difficulty. We recollect, also, how the same Dupont sailed with five monitors up to Sumter and Fort Johnson, fought them for five hours, and did *not* take the forts. He did not make the attempt again, on the ground that they were not available. For this—for I cannot think of any other reason—one of the ablest and most honorable officers of the American Navy was discharged from his post. Dahlgren was put in his place, and what Dahlgren and his monitors have done since, is expressed by a *cipher*. The Morris Island operations were all performed by Gillmore and the Parrott guns. Now, I do not pretend to say that five or ten monitors were enough to make such an attack; but I do ask Mr. Ericsson why they have not gone *past* the forts, and battered down Charleston? Obstructions? Obstructions are not the reason. They can be removed, I take it. The fact is just this: *They are not able to resist the heavy fire of the forts.* Well, then, what do we gain by them? I will lay down some propositions which, I think, express the common sense of the matter:

1. There is no difficulty in building iron ships, or in armoring them. The oldest English iron vessel is yet alive, and has been the cheapest vessel, for she requires little repairs. But suppose you put five-inch iron plate on a vessel; won't your enemy do the same? And if you put iron on a vessel, can't you put iron on a fort, and cover it, and line it with earth?

2. You cannot take a land fortress, properly built and armed, by vessels of any sort. It has been done, as Commodore Dupont did it, and as Lord Cochrane did it; but not under equal circumstances—the fort is stationary, the ship afloat. The fort can put on a great deal more defensive armor than the vessel can. With our present immense long-range guns, no vessel, iron or not, can be brought near enough to a land work to demolish it. The relations of land and sea defences, therefore, remain just where they were.

3. The real problem, then, in building an iron navy, is to build it in reference to the navies of other nations. They must be sea-going vessels, armed with the heaviest long-range guns which they will bear. It was by the broadside of superior metal that our frigates, in the war of 1812–15, beat the British. We have the best seamen in the world, and, with our ingenuity, ought to have the best guns.

4. Let us now ask Mr. Ericsson, in view of these facts, to inform the public what special object he expects these monitors to accomplish

which is not accomplished by other vessels? One of the most useful and available qualities of a man-of-war is speed. Now, it happens, for some reason, to be our misfortune that our navy has scarcely any fleet ships. Most of them seem to be tubs, as the monitors must be, unless all the rules of naval architecture are wrong. We are continually mortified by finding the blockade-runners going in and out, with almost the certainty of regular traders. This is owing in a great degree to their superior swiftness. If the monitors are good for anything, why not send them into Cape Fear, and cut off the Wilmington trade? If they can neither run fast, nor attack a fort, nor go to sea, it seems to me high time we knew what they were good for.

In saying this, I neither desire to criticise or complain. I am one of many millions of people who are determined to support their country, and destroy the rebellion, cost what it may; and who, if necessary, will fight England and France as readily as the rebels; but who looks with regret upon the numerous and unpardonable blunders which have too often attended the war. Our navy is a tender point. We look with pride upon the glory of the past, and we hope that the navy will bear our flag with no less honor in the future than it has done in the past. England's drum-beat, said Mr. WEBSTER, is heard upon every line of latitude. So shall ours be; and where that drum is, that flag of freedom must soar, giving to every one under its folds, security, and to every oppressed people the hope of emancipation.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Yazoo From New-Orleans.

Sudden Movement of Troops Up the River.

Arrival of Released Prisoners From Texas.

The United States Mail steamship *Yazoo*, Capt. COUCH, from New-Orleans on the 27th of July, with the mails, merchandise, passengers, and $20,861 in gold and $20,000 Treasury notes to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & Co., arrived at this port yesterday. July 29, at 11 A. M. saw steamship *Mississippi*; at 5 P. M. saw steamer *Evening Star*, hence for New-Orleans.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Excitement in the State Convention—Movement of Troops up the River—Returned Prisoners.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 27—7 P. M.

On the 23d inst. a raiding party of Texans made their appearance opposite Natchez, and were soundly thrashed, losing several men and nearly all their horses.

One hundred and thirty-five of the Second and One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Cavalry crossed the Amite River, thirty-five miles from Baton Rouge, and after proceeding twenty miles, met three hundred mounted rebels, killed twenty and captured four, besides one hundred and fifty stand of arms, and all their ammunition, which was in a wagon.

The State Convention has completed its labors and the Constitution adopted by it will be submitted for ratification to the people on the first Monday in September.

THOMAS P. MAY, editor of the *Times*, and United States Sub-Treasurer, was arrested for villifying the convention, and sentenced to ten days' confinement in the Parish Prison.

The convention passed a resolution recommending his dismissal by President LINCOLN, and the suppression of his paper by the military authorities here.

The Commanding General, however, has released Mr. MAY from prison.

He is accused in the public prints of using the bulletin board (by posting up rebel accounts of reverses to the Union arms) of the *Times* for working the gold market.

He is also charged with using his position as United States Treasurer, which gave him great advantages, to further his own speculating purposes.

All the troops stationed here were suddenly started off up the river yesterday afternoon. What the matter is no one seems to know, but rumor has it, that the rebels are advancing on Morganzia, about twenty miles above Port Hudson.

A large number of Union prisoners have been exchanged, and they arrived here on Sunday last. There were one thousand in all. They were captured prior to the recent Red River campaign. The following officers are among them:

New-York Regiments.—Col. Nott, 176th; Lieut.-Col. Dugan, 76th; Maj. Grey, 175th; Capt. Thomason, 176th; Capt. Coe, 176th; Lieut. Robbins, 176th; Lieut. Lyon, 176th; Lieut. Wellington, 176th; Lieut. Stevens, 176th; Lieut. Petry, 176th; Lieut. Grillette, 176th; Lieut. Stevenson, 176th; Lieut. Sherman, 176th; Lieut. Delamater, 91st; Lieut. Root, 75th; Lieut. Cox, 75th; Lieut. Kirby, 160th.

Iowa Regiments—Lieut.-Col. Leake, 20th; Capt. Coulter, 20th; Lieut. Key, 19th; Lieut. Bennett, 19th; Lieut. Johnson, 19th; Lieut. Wright, 19th; Lieut. Powell, 19th; Capt. Coulter, 20th; Capt. Roderick, 19th; Capt. Fisher, 19th; Capt. Adams, 19th.

Indiana Regiments—Lieut.-Col. Ross, 25th; Capt. Stitt, 20th; Capt. Logan, 20th; Capt. Wallace, 20th; Lieut. Callin, 26th; Lieut. McDowell, 26th; Lieut. Robertson, 26th; Lieut. Sherpy, 1st Artillery.

Nineteenth Kentucky—Lieut.-Col. Cowan.

Tenth Illinois Cavalry—Lieut. Greenburgh.

Massachusetts Regiments—Col. Burrel, 49th; Capt. White, 42d; Capt. Savage, 42d; Capt. Proctor, 42d; Lieut. Mase, 4th; Lieut. James Sampson, 4th; Lieut. Newcombe, 42d; Lieut. Humble 42d.

Connecticut Regiments—Capt. Crofoot, 23d; Capt. May, 23d; Capt. Sanford, 23d; Capt. Hopkins, 23d; Capt. Bailey, 23d; Capt. Wells, 23d; Lieut. Hogg, 25th; Lieut. Avery, 25th; Lieut. Bulkley, 12th; Lieut. Bailey, 23d.

Second Rhode Island Cavalry—Major Anthony.

Twelfth Maine—Lieut. Chase.

United States Regiments—Lieut. Page, U. S. Infantry; Lieut. Dane, U. S. Signal Corps; Capt. Allen, 1st U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. Laurie, Acting Master of the U. S. gunboat *Clifton*.

Col. BURRELL commanded a nine months' Massachusetts regiment, and was captured Jan. 1, 1863, at Galveston.

A number of naval officers are among the prisoners.

The prisoners have suffered terribly, and arrived here well nigh naked.

The popularity of Gen. BANKS is increasing, and it is the generally expressed wish that he will remain in command here.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, July 26.

Yesterday, at about the hour when Sabbath bells were ringing and good people preparing for worship, our citizens were astonished by the apparition of a regiment, the like of which certainly never marched through the streets of any Christian city. Hatless and shoeless, without shirts and even garments that decency forbids us to name, they were greeted with a murmur of indignation almost universal. The shreds of butternut-colored clothing that fluttered from their attenuated forms deceived us all. We believed them rebels held as prisoners in our hands, and universal execration was hurled upon the authorities for what was deemed their inhumanity to helpless prisoners. But we soon discovered our mistake, they were Union men, taken by the rebels in battle, held many months in captivity, and now returned to us for that band of sleek, well-fed rebel soldiers that we gave up last week. Decency forbids us to describe the utter nudity of these men, officers and soldiers. Many of them had not rags enough to be ragged with, and as their feet pressed the sharp stones, the blood marked their tracks. Animated skeletons marching through New-Orleans.

They had just arrived from Red River. In number nearly a thousand, comprising prisoners from many battle-fields; many of them twelve to sixteen months in captivity. Their story is soon told; they are one installment from the great prison near Tyler, Texas, where from four to six thousand are gathered within a stockade fort, at the rate of about a thousand to an acre of land. We will not sicken the reader with a recital of the disgusting history of this camp—its fetid atmosphere, its accumulated filth, its terrible destruction. They can be imagined, we have no wish to recite them.

Although gathered from many commands, we believe that a majority of the prisoners returned belong to the States of Iowa and Indiana. The Twenty-sixth Indiana and Nineteenth Iowa are well represented. We will mention a few incidents as they were related to us by the prisoners.

THOMAS MOREHEAD, of Company I, Twenty-sixth Indiana, was cruelly and wantonly murdered by one of the guards, named FRANK SMITH, while ten paces inside the guard line.

Four times have the Indiana troops marched the one hundred and ten miles from Shreveport to Tyler for exchange, their bare feet being cut with the frozen earth of last November. At Camp Ford they have built huts from brushwood with which to shelter themselves. This work was of slow progress, from the want and the inability to get beyond the guard lines into the woods for material. Whenever any of these prisoners escaped they were hunted with bloodhounds, and in nearly every case recaptured.

On the 24th of March Col. ROSE and all the Indiana officers escaped by digging under the stockade, but after nights of weary marching, were recaptured by the aid of dogs and brought back. Lieut. COLLINS, one of the number, escaped again. Lieut.-Col. BORDEN, commanding the camp, rebuked the guards for bringing him back alive, and posted an order to all guards recapturing an escaped prisoner to shoot or hang him on the spot.

These men were marched to Shreveport under the guard of Lieut. HAYNES, commanding a band of conscripts. So cruel were these men, that when the footsore prisoners gave out by the roadside, they put a lariat around their necks and tied it to their saddles. A refinement of cruelty.

Many of the officers remaining are in irons, and all are suffering for food, medicines and clothing. The rations served each day are a few ounces of beef, Indian meal and salt. No wonder they die like sheep. A small quantity of quinine, blue mass and calomel constitute the entire pharmacopœa of the camp. We have not time to relate a third of the cruelties related to us.

But there is one thing of such frightful enormity that we should fail to do our duty if we did not call the attention of the Government to it. Two hundred of these prisoners have been vaccinated for the prevention of small-pox with virus tainted with the foul leprosy of sin, and are now impregnated with loathsome disease.

Immediately upon the arrival of these men the representative of the Western Branch of the Sanitary Commission, with the agents of Iowa and Indiana, addressed themselves busily to the work of ameliorating their condition. Before night they will be clad and their immediate wants cared for.

Col. KIMBALL, by direction of Gov. MORTON, made four distinct attempts to send relief to this camp without success. KIRBY SMITH has now expressed his willingness to permit them to be so applied, and the agents of the different States and the Sanitary Commission will immediately ship a liberal supply of necessaries, together with stores for the sick, and a supply of healthy virus for vaccine purposes.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 101.—All officers and enlisted men, prisoners of war, who were delivered at Red River Landing, July 22, 1864, to Col. C. C. DWIGHT, Commissioner of Exchange, are hereby declared exchanged.

Officers included in this exchange, belonging to the Nineteenth Army Corps, will report at once to Maj.-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, to rejoin their regiments. Those belonging to regiments formerly comprising the Thirteenth Corps, to Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, Commanding defences of New-Orleans, for the same purpose.

Those officers and enlisted men belonging to organizations whose terms of service have expired will proceed to their respective States, there to be mustered out in accordance with Circular No. 36, War Department, May 2, 1863.

The officer in command of the Camp of Distribution, in this city, will forward all enlisted men thus exchanged to their respective regiments without delay.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
GEORGE B. DRAKE, A. A. General.

NEW STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENT.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 27.

We feared, and expressed our apprehensions to the effect that the recent destruction by fire, at St. Louis, of four large steamers belonging to the St. Louis and New-Orleans trade, would sadly diminish our means of river transportation and communication, but we are gratified to be able to announce, on the authority of an advertisement from the Memphis *Bulletin*, that, instead of apprehending any embarrassment of this sort, we may congratulate the public upon a speedy increase of facilities of communication with the great West.

COPELIN & Co., contractors for Government transportation, announce that the following steamers will run regularly between the above ports, carrying freight and passengers with speed, safety and comfort:

Continental,
Empress,
Julia
Luminary,
Edward Walsh,
Glasgow,
Albert Pearce,
Henry Ames.
City of Memphis,
Pauline Carroll,
Ida Handa.
Mollie Able,
John J. Roe,
Hannibal,
War Eagle,
Olive Branch,
Sultana,
J. C. Swon,
W. R. Arthur,
L. M. Kennett,
Sunshine,
H. Von Phul.

Since the first publication of this announcement the *Olive Branch* has been burned, but there are still left twenty-one boats belonging to this mammoth new line. Nearly all of these steamers are familiar to our waters, and their return to regular traffic between the two great cities of the Mississippi will be hailed with pleasure.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

WHAT THE CONVENTION HAS DONE.

From the New-Orleans Delta, July 23.

This body yesterday, by a very large majority, adopted the new Constitution as a whole; and, as a whole, it is an instrument of which its authors may well be proud. Inspired by the spirit of true patriotism and enlightened progress, they have accomplished a work which entitles them to the gratitude of their fellow-citizens, and will insure that of posterity. Honorably associated with one of the most momentous events of the era, their names will appear adorning the pages of history, and their children and their children's children will point to those names affixed to that Constitution as to a patent of nobility.

Called together at the express desire of the loyal citizens of the State, this convention has honestly and to the best of its ability fulfilled their well-known wishes, and has consequently a right to expect their countenance and support. As a public body its acts are of course open to fair criticism, even from its friends; and such criticism it has had no cause to dread. Such, however, is the pitiable weakness of humanity that scenes in which we have been most anxious to be engaged ourselves, assume a different character when others are the actors. Disappointment to personal ambition throws a false coloring on those who may have been the cause of it, and causes their actions to be judged of unfavorably. Thus every act of this convention has been subjected to the most unfair criticism, and many of its members assailed with undeserved censure; while as a body it has been the object of attacks grossly and flagrantly unjust, and all this by men who, during the election, represented themselves as entertaining the very sentiments which they now find so reprehensible—men from whom better and higher things were to have been expected. From rebels and rebel sympathizers the convention had cause to look for caviling, ridicule and slander; but not from those professing, as we said above, sentiments which, when carried out into action, could assume no other form than those very acts of the convention which have drawn down such unmerited abuse.

PERSONAL.

From the New Orleans Delta, July 2.

Gov. HAHN left New-Orleans last Monday evening for Washington. He was informed some weeks since that his presence was desired at the national capital to consult on matters connected with the welfare of Louisiana; but he did not feel at liberty to leave New-Orleans prior to the adjournment of the State Convention.

Capt. T. DUNHAM has been appointed Provost Marshal, Parish of Orleans, in place of Major PORTER, who goes North on steamer *George Washington*, on leave of absence. His office is at No. 67 Carondelet-street, his residence at No. 139 Bienville-street.

Why are We Obtaining So Few Recruits in New-York?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Various reasons have been given for the dullness in recruiting for the City of New-York. Undoubtedly bounty brokers are very active in inducing men to recruit for other counties which are paying larger bounties than New-York; but there is another cause operating which has not been made public, but which is producing the most disastrous effects, and which, if not remedied, will effectually stop recruiting here altogether.

The City of New-York promises to every man who elected to be credited to the City $300 bounty.

In making up the last quota, a large number of men, who are absent in the field, were induced to allow themselves to be credited to this City. They were in the service and could not be spared to come to New-York. They therefore sent on proper papers to collect their bounties. Mr. BLUNT, however, has refused most positively to pay, except to the men personally, and now refuses to pay even to them, on the ground that the committee's accounts have been settled, and declares that they cannot be paid at all.

This gross injustice has so incensed these men, that they labor most zealously to prevent all with whom they have influence from enlisting for New-York.

The writer knows of what he affirms and is prepared to prove the facts.

Mr. BLUNT may possibly be right and he may possibly be wrong in the ground he has taken, but its effect, so long as he adheres to it, will most certainly be to prevent filling up the quota of New-York. Yours, VOLUNTEER.

The People of Chambersburgh.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

More complete want of sympathy for unfortunate fellow-beings, I have never witnessed in any public journal, than is exhibited in the annexed paragraph, clipped from this day's issue of the New-York *Tribune:*

"Of the raid into Pennsylvania, which on Saturday got dignified into an invasion, with the traditional three columns, we now hear nothing, except as a cavalry demonstration on Chambersburgh. The pitiful appeal for aid to the citizens of that half-burnt town, implies that the rebel force has already retired. The swiftness of its citizens to invoke relief from their own losses is in unpleasant contrast to their previous alacrity in retreating when a defence might have helped the country."

Ours is an agricultural community, and laborers are scarcely to be had at any price to perform the work that must be done to keep the wolf of starvation from our doors. Every man, therefore, who is not now in military service, must give his personal attention to raising the necessaries of life; and it is simply impossible for them to become drilled, organized soldiers—ready at the tap of the drum to fly to arms.

When the rebels first fired upon Sumter we had a volunteer company in Chambersburgh, numbering about forty men. As soon as the President issued his call for 75,000 soldiers, the Captain of this little company, F. S. STUMBAUGH, Esq., gathered his men around him, and every man voted not only to go himself but to get one of his neighbors to join the company.

Capt. STUMBAUGH thereupon immediately repaired to the capital of the State, and tendered the services of his command, and his was the first company to respond to the appeal of the Executive.

So faithfully did his men keep their resolve to swell their ranks, that in two days their numbers were quite sufficient to form two full companies, both of which, upon being fully organized, marched to the front.

The whole of our county responded to the call of our excellent President with great zeal and alacrity. No portion thereof being any behind Chambersburgh—our county seat.

To each and every subsequent demand for men, our people have responded promptly and favorably. We have filled up our whole quota of each and every call as rapidly as we possibly could. We have also invested largely of our means in Government securities, and have, without delay, paid our taxes.

Having, therefore, given generously of our men and means to aid in crushing out this unholy, unnatural rebellion, we cannot refrain from giving expression to our feelings of indignation upon being so wantonly, so unnecessarily assailed as we are in the foregoing, and which, I am sorry to say, has been the tone of that paper for several weeks.

What comfort can it afford to any man to trample so ruthlessly upon the feelings of the helpless? Why can any person, who arrogates to himself so high a post as chief champion for oppressed, distressed humanity, thus turn a deaf ear to as honest an appeal to the benevolent as ever was made?

Thousands of women and children are driven from their homes in the early morning without any clothing but that which covered their persons, and compelled to witness the total destruction of their all, in many cases the result of many years' patient toil and careful savings, without being permitted to use the necessary means to rescue any of their property from the devouring element; and then, alas, the refinement of cruelty is witnessed in a City journal laughing at their calamity, and mocking at their appeal for aid. Oh! shame, where is thy blush?

JUSTICE.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Grocers, spice-dealers and druggists all sell Burnett's standard Flavoring Extracts. The St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, says: "Our test of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts has proved them to be very excellent."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

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MARRIED.

COLE—FORD.—On Wednesday, June 30, at St. Nicolas Church, Bristol, England, by Rev. J. B. Spring, assisted by Rev. R. O. Thompson, Mr. COLE, of New-York, and Miss FANNIE FORD, of Bristol, England.

DE BEVOISE—COVERT.—At the Reformed Dutch Church, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, by Rev. W. W. Holloway, ISAAC G. DE BEVOISE and KATE M., daughter of the late Thomas Covert, Esq.

VAN BUSKIRK—MACFARLANE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Milligan, LIVINGSTON F. VAN BUSKIRK and JOSEPHINE A., daughter of John Macfarlane, Esq., all of this City.

WITHERS—ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, at Trinity Chapel, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, FREDERICK C. WITHERS and ALICE H. ANDERSON, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BEACH.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, Mrs. CATHARINE BEACH, relict of the late Joseph Beach, and daughter of the late Thomas Garniss, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, Aug. 5, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Eliza Baker, No. 18 Walnut, corner of Orchard-st., Newark, N. J. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M.

DOWNING.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, at the residence of her nephew, J. D. Dibble, No. 316 West 23d-st., Miss MARY DOWNING, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Friday, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

FRIERSON.—At Point Lookout, Md., on Friday, July 29, of dysentery, A. CONVERSE FRIERSON, aged 19 years, eldest son of John W. and Catherine Kellogg Frierson, of Statsburg, S. C.

HOLMES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, at Melrose, Westchester County, HARRIE, only son of William and Frances L. Holmes, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the house of his grandfather, Harley Watson, No. 101 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

HARPER.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 3, CAROLINE SLEEPER, youngest daughter of Joseph W. Harper, Jr.

The funeral services will be held at the house at New-Rochelle, this morning, at 9 o'clock.

HALLOCK.—At Peekskill, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, WILLIAM K., infant son of Lewis S. and Sarah N. Hallock, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Dr. L. Hallock, No. 103 4th-av.

LAMB.—At Cold Spring, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, EDITH, the only child of David and Mary H. Lamb, of New-York.

McNEILL.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 2, ANN, eldest daughter of the late Peter McNeill, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 356 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

NICKERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 3, of cholera infantum, JOSHUA F., youngest son of Joshua Jr., and Laura Nickerson, aged 1 year and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 178 Clinton-st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PARKER.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas L. Parker, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 78th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., (15th house east of 3d-av.,) at 12½ o'clock on Friday, the 5th inst.

PROUDFOOT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, ALEXANDER PROUDFOOT, in the 35th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 309 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

SKIFF.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, MARY FRANKLIN, only child of C. B. and Jessie A. Skiff, aged 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandfather, S. G. Wood, 75th-st. and Broadway.

SLUYTER.—On Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 3, JAMES S. SLUYTER, aged 42 years.

His relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 Sussex st., Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Claverack, Columbia County, for interment, on Sunday afternoon.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Saturday, July 30, ANNE ALEXANDRINA, infant daughter of J. Lawrence and Sarah N. Smith, aged 4 months.

SECOR.—On Monday, Aug. 1, DARCY SECOR, infant son of Emma S. and W. H. Secor.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Aug 1, GEORGE THOMSON, late of the firm of Lyles, Polhamus & Co., aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston and New-Bedford, Mass., papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, SUSAN, wife of Samuel Townsend, in the 49th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock.

VAN ALLEN.—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug 2, WILLIE EVERITT, only son of William C. and Mary E. Van Allen, of New-York, aged 9 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. J. S. Patwin, in Madison, N. J., on Friday morning, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WILCOX.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, of bronchitis, Mr. E. H. WILCOX, aged 63 years.

Funeral from his late residence, in Dean-st., No. 87, on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 403.—Aug. 3. 1864.
16, 60, 74, 3, 31, 17, 54, 10, 50, 48, 49, 6, 4.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 461.—Aug. 3, 1864.
52, 28, 46, 30, 4, 43, 53, 29, 65, 78, 5, 54.
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MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
1..$500	6227..$200	11102..$200	16071..$400	20878..$400
32..1000	6280..1000	11176..200	16258..200	20961..200
76..200	6367..1000	11200..200	16297..400	21217..200
174..200	6386..200	11224..500	16303..200	21304..200
185..500	6387..200	11239..400	16305..200	21305..500
221..200	6432..1000	11396..200	16312..200	21333..400
240..200	6436..400	11691..1000	16681..200	21337..400
280..200	6446..400	11734..200	16861..400	21341..200
326..400	6527..400	11749..200	16482..200	21343..200
367..200	6615..400	12023..400	16492..1000	21545..400
456..400	6655..400	12075..200	16520..1000	21639..500
480..200	6666..500	12226..200	16595..400	21755..200
559..200	6772..200	12311..400	16608..400	21864..200
768..400	6820..200	12404..200	16678..200	21889..200
844..200	6860..500	12587..200	16730..200	21925..1000
1030..400	6900..500	12729..200	16819..200	21938..400
1161..500	7143..200	12741..400	16900..200	22170..200
1174..200	7284..400	12744..500	16923..400	22196..400
1187..200	7426..200	12750..200	16931..200	22237..200
1286..500	7676..200	12815..200	16990..200	22267..200
1310..500	7757..200	12922..500	17066..200	22276..400
1399..200	7809..400	12930..200	17100..500	22314..400
1614..400	7885..200	13262..400	17204..200	22427..200
1652..200	7897..200	13310..400	17205..500	22490..200
1684..200	7992..200	13332..200	17384..200	22784..400
1718..200	8112..200	13342..1000	17512..400	22816..200
1850..400	8128..200	13369..200	17541..200	22926..400
2071..500	8133..400	13370..400	17573..1000	23032..400
2242..200	8207..200	13375..500	17659..200	23037..1000
2282..1000	8305..400	13383..400	17660..200	23190..1000
2477..200	8312..200	13511..400	17914..500	23483..200
2484..500	8328..400	13534..200	18042..500	23662..200
2543..200	8445..200	13544..500	18046..400	23687..200
2601..1000	8574..200	13552..500	18179..400	23706..200
2736..500	8795..500	13591..200	18190..200	23807..400
2928..200	9020..400	13599..400	18198..500	23940..400
2940..200	9025..200	13677..500	18223..200	23969..500
3005..400	9063..200	13835..200	18234..400	23971..200
3250..400	9094..400	14040..400	18309..1000	24014..400
3261..200	9106..1000	14048..200	18439..200	24132..200
3291..1000	9119..200	14068..200	18540..200	24190..200
3529..200	9201..400	14097..200	18581..400	24217..500
3545..200	9308..400	14106..500	18605..5000	24265..1000
3711..400	9386..200	14231..200	18673..500	24334..25000
3749..200	9433..400	14304..200	18722..200	24407..500
3814..400	9542..200	14597..400	18735..400	24496..400
3891..200	9702..400	14616..200	18804..200	24518..200
3978..400	9830..400	14623..500	18894..200	24538..500
4155..200	9871..400	14674..500	19080..400	24618..200
4177..400	9893..200	14682..200	19174..200	24698..200
4243..200	9965..200	14779..200	19285..400	24701..1000
4299..200	9976..500	14787..500	19422..200	24876..200
4329..1000	10007..500	14830..400	19529..500	24994..200
4374..500	10019..500	15049..200	19563..500	25019..500
4161..10000	10172..500	15108..200	19624..400	25025..400
4649..400	10174..500	15148..200	19810..200	25043..200
5066..500	10191..400	15225..200	19852..400	25139..500
5172..200	10197..200	15281..500	19953..1000	25192..400
5361..200	10313..1000	15393..200	20052..400	25301..200
5369..400	10374..1000	15413..400	20064..50000	25335..400
5446..400	10475..200	15461..500	20121..400	25367..200
5759..100000	10508..200	15499..400	20125..200	25446..500
5795..400	10859..200	15537..400	20218..400	25549..400
5914..200	10893..200	15544..200	20522..1000	25648..200
5987..200	10912..400	15674..400	20548..200	25683..200
6110..200	11039..200	15722..500	20575..1000	25829..400
6153..400	11063..400	15768..200	20708..400	25857..200
6223..400	11073..400	15825..400	20872..500	25866..400

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TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.
I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

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DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Attractions in this week's number, now ready: Portrait of Major-Gen. Hunter; a spirited attack by the Union army on Atlanta; Fortress of Gaeta; Prairie on Fire, and numerous other splendid cuts; spicy editorials on the war; the "Peace" Democracy, unmasked libels on the constitutions, by H. W. Beecher; Fast Day topics; Equality before the Law, &c. Valuable music, latest fashions, and other interesting matters. For sale everywhere.

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, containing a "Debate in Crania," Physiognomy of Fighting Generals, etc., etc., will go to press on the 10th August.
Advertisements intended for that number should be sent to the publishers at once. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
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CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
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OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefit of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.	ROBERT DUNLAP,

EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of six or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 90 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICH B. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.

This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of

7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.
A. G. ALLEN,
Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHIGK & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.,	P. W. ENGS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864. }

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
U. S. DEPOSITORY
AND
AGENT FOR THE 7-30 LOAN.
ALSO FOR SALE,
BONDS OF 10-40 LOAN,
AND SIXES OF 1881.
H. A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

New-York City Corporation Bonds, interest payable quarterly; Real Estate 6 per Cent. Bonds. $150,000 for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1864. }

COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST (and only) Mortgage bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, 1st floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av., Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864. }

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD
COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864. }

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864. }

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE
AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30 ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD
COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND
CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O.
CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864. }

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 20, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

E. COOPER DEDEDER,
Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax.) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 22,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 4.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.—A Dividend of One per Cent. for the month of July has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Aug. 16, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL Petroleum Company of this City have this day declared a dividend of One per cent upon their Capital of $500,000 for the month of July, payable at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst.

WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. for the last six months this day declared, free of all taxes, payable on MONDAY, 8th proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, has declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, appointing Aug. 4 a day of humiliation and prayer, a sermon appropriate will be preached by Rev. Dr. HODGE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., corner Catharine and Madison sts. Seamen and friends invited. Seats free.

THE NATIONAL FAST.—ON THURSDAY, the day of National Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, there will be appropriate services in the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. A collection will be made in behalf of the Christian Commission.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRESIDENT'S Proclamation, TO-DAY (Thursday) will be observed with appropriate religious services in 13th-st. Church, (Dr. BURCHARD'S.) Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND will preach at 11 o'clock in the morning.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—NATIONAL FAST DAY. Preaching at 11 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D. Prayer meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

UNION FAST DAY SERVICES.—REV. MR. STRYKER, of 34th-st. Dutch Reformed Church, will preach in Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., this morning, at 11 o'clock. Union Services in 34th-st. Dutch Reformed Church in the evening at 8 o'clock.

A UNION PRAYER-MEETING.—A UNION prayer-meeting will be held in Madison square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Aug. 4, the day appointed by the President for special religious services, to which all are invited.

FAST DAY.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES WILL preach in the New-Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

NATIONAL FAST.—REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., will preach in the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, THIS MORNING. Services commence at 11 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Term opens Oct. 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each. The first year, $15; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.

Faculty, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the University; Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Professors.

Average attendance for the last three years, 169.

Send for catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogues embracing all the departments may be obtained from the President.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 1, 1864.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Rev. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will there be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Height, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, I. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherford, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address

J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 26.

J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT. } Principals.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate department embraces studies for three years. Special advantages for music. For circulars, address PRINCIPAL, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 25. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C FLACK, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED PROFESSOR OF Sciences, $1,000; Classical Principal High School, $1,200; Classical Assistant $750, and several at smaller salaries; French lady for city; Episcopalian Preceptress in Seminary; lady for piano and painting; several ladies for English, French and Music, in schools and families. All Teachers who want positions should have application form of "Amer. School Inst."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary,
No. 130 Grand-st.

A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH LATIN, French and drawing from nature, besides the usual English branches, wishes an engagement; would teach after 2 o'clock P. M. in exchange for board. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL WANTED.—BY A PRESBYTERIAN clergyman, an experienced teacher; would rent, or buy at moderate price, an established male boarding school. Address, full particulars, with circular, confidentially, NEWMAN, Box No. 177 *Times* office.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.
JULY 21, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend (free from Government tax) of Six per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August, ult.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

A SECRET THAT EVERY MARRIED WOMAN SHOULD KNOW.—Inclose 50 cents and a stamped envelope addressed to yourself, to No. 476 Broadway, New-York. Simple and cheap.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,
One of the most desirable residences on
BERGEN HILL, N. J.

Handsome grounds, (20 city lots,) hot and cold water, furnace, range, bath, gas pipes, &c.; built by days' work by the owner without regard to cost, making it one of the most desirable places for a business man in this vicinity.

Communication by railroad in less than half an hour from the City Hall at all hours.

Price $20,000.

A good farm on the water, within thirty miles of the City, worth one-third the amount, will be taken in exchange, and most of the balance can remain on bond and mortgage.

Address FARMER, Box No. 3,314 N. Y. Post-office.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE—CONSISTING of 50 acres, 35 in a high state of cultivation, 15 good woodland, with plenty of water, and good outbuildings, pleasantly situated in the State of New-Jersey, 2½ miles from Scotch Plains, 2 from Plainfield, and 23 miles from New-York; also, the stock and crop if required, consisting of wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes and hay; also, 2 horses, 5 cows, 6 young cattle, and all farming utensils—all for $4,000; half price; terms to suit the purchaser. The owner can be seen for two days, at No. 163 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDSOME country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—SITUATED AT Newark, N. J., and within 200 yards of the Chestnut-st. depot of the New-Jersey Railroad; the lot is 134 by 250 feet; is covered with buildings suitable for the business; has a 20-horse engine, nearly new, and is in all respects in good condition; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for property in this City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

$5,500. FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LARGE and fine three-story brick house No. 354 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.; 22x38; lot 75 feet; has high stone stoop, water, gas, range and sewer connections; all in good order; possession at once. Apply to WM. WEBB, No. 368 Adelphia-st., Or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, SITUATED on the New-Haven Railroad, 20 miles from New-York, containing 20 acres of land, house and out-buildings complete, fruit of all kinds, and extensive graperies, containing fine varieties of fruit, on terms to suit. Address, for particulars, L. IHLSENG, piano manufacturer, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW first-class three-story Philadelphia brick and brownstone basement house, with furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, water closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., situated on the corner of Carlton and DeKalb avs. Price $8,000. Inquire of J. KIRBY, builder, Gates-av., near Washington-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Hackettstown, N. J., three hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Lot 98x238, well stocked with choice fruit; frame house, and barn in good repair. Price, $4,000. Apply to J. C. WYCKOFF on premises, or to O. W. DUNN, Esq., No. 209 Duane-st., New-York.

MUST BE SOLD—A SPLENDID NEW BROWNstone, high-stoop house, four stories and basement. The purchaser can occupy it in a week. Location beautiful, opposite the Beekman Hill Park, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

JOHN GLASS, Owner, No. 830 2d-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2⅛ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 58, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE FARMS IN DUTCHESS County; one containing 300 and the other 427 acres; fine improvements, plenty of fruit, &c. Also, other farms and country seats. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET—ON THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building No. 117 Broadway; rent very moderate; possession given about 1st September. Apply to the CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor, with water and waste, and three rooms in the attic, of the house No. 347 West 12th-st. Rent $21 per month. Inquire of Mrs. BAILEY, in the store No. 250 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A SOAP FACTORY IN BROOKLYN; two iron kettles, capacity 28,000 pounds each; iron vats, boilers, frames, &c. Immediate possession can be given; rent low. Apply at No. 79 Front-st., New-York, first floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, 1865—A four-story stone-front house in 42d-st., near 5th-av. Apply at No. 2 Jacob-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT, WITH A FARM attached, suitable for stock purposes. Address, with full particulars, viz.: price, situation, number of acres, &c., FARM, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER 1, OR NOVEMBER 1, for six months, a completely furnished house in good repair; neighborhood must be unexceptionable. Address Box No. 3,329 Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern-built house, with the conveniences of bath, &c., located between 14th and 36th sts., near 5th-av. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. For desirable apartments, a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE MAN, PARTIAL board and a room in a good neighborhood in Brooklyn, where there are no boarders; location near Fulton-avenue or Atlantic-st., not far from the City Hall, preferred; price must not be very high; references given and required. Address, stating particulars, A. Z., No. 173 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE ROOMS, UNEXpectedly vacated, can be had at Moore's, on Manhasset Bay, twenty minutes' ride from Sands Point Landing. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., 66 Wall-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

Garrison's, N. Y., opposite West Point, half a mile back from the river at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad, where all trains stop, and of easy access by the boats, which stop at West Point. The house is new and pleasantly located. A few rooms vacant at present. Terms reasonable. Carriages to let.

JOHN GARRISON & SON, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9:15, 12:45, 4:30 and 5:30; from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This popular house, 300 feet from the ocean, with unequaled bathing facilities, can accommodate a few more boarders with choice rooms. Terms moderate.

JAS. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOGLOM,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
NO. 245 GREENWICH-ST.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all kinds, sold upon reasonable terms.

Just out, a reliable card of U. S. Stamp Duties under the new law. Price 15c. Send for a copy.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LADIES COLORED GAITERS, WITHOUT heels, cheaper than slippers—only 75 cents—at BRISTOLL'S, No. 55 Catharine-st., on the block with Lord & Taylor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

GREAT FIRE IN WHITBY, C. W.

WHITBY, July 15, 1864.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO., NEW-YORK—*Gentlemen*: I beg to inform you that on the 10th day of June, 1864, I had my premises and contents consumed by fire. I had on my premises one of your Safes, which contained my books and papers. The Safe was one of your new Patent Fire-Proof Safes, purchased through your agent, C. S. Monsell, Esq. It proved to be all you recommend your Safes to be, having underwent more than an ordinary test, as the building was a large three-story brick, and contained a large stock of general merchandise, which added material fuel to the flames. The valuables it contained were preserved in good condition, and it affords me extreme pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of your Safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. I am, gentlemen, &c., &c.,

T. H. McMILLAN.

We, the undersigned ratepayers of the town of Whitby, bear testimony to the correctness of the above certificate of T. H. McMillan, having been eye-witnesses to the fire and assisted in opening the safe.

I opened the said safe. GEO. BLAKE,
Machinist, Brown & Patterson's, Whitby.
R. J. YARNOLD, Merchant.
J. H. PERRY, County Register.
W. H. HIGGINS, Editor *Chronicle*.
WM. THOMPSON, Saddler.
JACOB BRYAN, Royal Hotel.

MARVIN & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers.
MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES,
No. 265 Broadway.

IRON. IRON. IRON.

Tons.	
1,000	best refined bars, all sizes.
200	common bars, all sizes.
200	best rods, 3-16, ¼, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16.
200	best horse-shoe iron.
50	best angle iron, 1½ to 3 inch.
25	large round shafting.
100	spike rods, all sizes.
500	No. 1 Scotch pig-iron.
200	Nos. 1 and 2 American iron.
200	forge American iron.
100	Kentledge iron.
100	wrought iron turnings.

For sale in lots by PETTEE, WILSON & CO.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

REMOVED.

BERG & CO., manufacturers of the Patent Cigarettos, removed to No. 133 Chatham-st., corner of Pearl-st., Cassner Building.

MR.&MRS. UNION.
MISS E. LOVE

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., &c.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to take care of children and make herself useful; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by one who understands her business thoroughly; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDow lady as housekeeper in a respectable family; good references given. Call at No. 25 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, UNMARried, a situation (in New-England preferred) as coachman, &c.; can also take charge of a small garden, and a cow if required; can read and write; never used tobacco nor strong drink; only the care of thoroughly good horses and a quiet place desired; several years' references of ability and good character, &c., can be given. Call on Friday upon S. F., No. 9 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, is willing to make himself generally useful, has good references, and has no objection to City or country. Address J. R., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS HEAD GARdener, by a Scotchman; works himself; is a thorough, practical man; references from the best places near this City. Address ABERDEEN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT waiter by a single man for a private family; can be highly recommended; can be seen for two days at No. 108 5th-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, English, aged 30; good reference. Address M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, that understands the growing of grapes, strawberries, &c., under glass; must bring good reference. Apply to BEVANS & MARSHALL, No. 17 Nassau-st., on Friday, Aug. 5, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE, WHO HAS HAD considerable experience in taking charge of a baby, and has good City or Brooklyn references; wages $9 per month. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, who understands the cultivation of flowers, on a small place seven miles from this City. Apply at No. 143 Water-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDERS wanted at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road: and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864. }

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at

MICHENER'S STORE,
No. 142 North Front-street,

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., 239 bales of COTTON, being cargoes of vessels unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1864.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

T. R. MINTURN WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

MALAGA RAISINS—3,000 packages Malaga raisins, slightly stained.
FIGS—2,000 drums Smyrna figs.
MATS—80 bales heavy Alicante mats, sound.
MACARONI—50 cases macaroni.

MEDICAL.

CARD.

DR. THOMAS R. FRASER, Eclectic Physician.

Treats successfully, catarrh, diptheria, typhoid and other fevers, erysipelas, dysentery, dyspepsia, cholera infantum, rheumatism, piles, fistula, sprains, felons, great toe and other ulcers, and various other diseases. Dr. Fraser's practical experience as well as observation, convinces him that to the abuse and not the use of drugs and other remedies, is attributable injurious results; thus his treament is simple, safe and efficacious. To those unable to pay, Dr. Fraser will give advice and relief gratis. Office No. 63½ West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 56 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES USING MEDICINES.—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick stomach, and are otherwise disgusting, and are not only inefficient but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of M. Desomeaux, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and being thickly sugar-coated, are free from the loathing attending the taking of the many useless and deleterious pills and drops palmed upon the unwary. Besides being pleasant to take, they are infallible in all cases. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the United States, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York City.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to [illegible] monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—[illegible] portant to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and [illegible] Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (with [illegible] pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) [illegible] Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, [illegible] eases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. [illegible] chase this original work of the publisher, E. [illegible] No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, [illegible] way, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 [illegible] and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 18, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until the 13th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the bids will be opened, without regard to any accidental detention of mails or other causes.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes at their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is requested of bidders to avoid erasures and substitution of figures, and to see that the amounts are correctly carried out.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The Bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at another navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality, at such time and places above provided, then and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1846.

No bids for more than one yard must be inclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard,) and addressed "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

FORM OF OFFER,

which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members:

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated July 18, 1864. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Signature,) A. B,

(Date.)

Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to this offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount be carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors,) C. D.
E. F.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature) G. H.

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1. Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 13, Lanterns; No. 18, Tallow; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 8, Stoves; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Ox Hides for Rope; No. 13, Sheet Iron; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Whale, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 3, Iron Nails Sheave Rivets, etc.; No. 4, Tin, Zinc, etc.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6 White Pine, Ash, Black Walnut, etc.; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Cabooses; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Lignumvitæ; No. 13, Lanterns and Lamps; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Neatsfoot Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 18, Soap and Tallow. No. 20. Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 4, Tin and Zinc; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Cabooses; No. 10, Leather; No. 12, Lignumvitæ; No. 13, Lanterns; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 31, Gallery Iron; No. 31, Chain Iron; No. 36, Walnut, Mahogany and Ash; No. 35, Ingot Copper.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
June 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this department until Aug. 12, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the following arsenals of Horse Equipments, United States cavalry pattern, as hereinafter stated:

At the New-York Arsenal,	10,000.
At the Frankfort Arsenal,	6,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal,	6,000.
At the St. Louis Arsenal,	3,000.

These sets of horse equipments are to be furnished complete, with the exception of horse brush, currycomb, lariat, picket-pin, link, nose bags, spurs and straps, blankets, watering bridle, and sweat leather. The curb bits and stirrups are to conform strictly in pattern and finish to those deposited at the above-named arsenals. The malleable iron trimmings are to be japanned. The trees are to be of the regulation pattern, assorted sizes, not less than 3¼ inches between the bars on the inside of the pommel; the side bars of hard white wood or beech; the pommel and cantles of beech, well put together. All the irons are to be one-tenth of an inch thick, and all let into the wood, to be covered with the best slaughtered cowhide. All other coverings will be rejected. The halters are to be riveted with twelve No. 12 copper rivets as shown in samples. The bridle rein is to be seven-eighths of an inch wide, and made as per sample. The girth strapping to be riveted. The two D rings to have a stop; two rivets in each end of girth; no cross sewing; and all the stitching throughout the sets will not be less than eight (8) stitches to the inch. The stirrup hoods will be omitted. The carbine socket strap is to be riveted with two No. 12 copper rivets. The trees are to be subject to inspection during all stages of their manufacture, and, if deemed necessary, the leather to be used in the fabrication of these equipments to be inspected before cutting.

The final inspection will be made at the arsenal where delivered.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-tenth per week of the whole amount contracted for, the first delivery to be made on the ——

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered other than from parties who are known to be regular manufacturers, and who are capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal at which they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above arsenals, or at this office.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 2-, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
Witness, [Seal.]

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
JULY 30, 1864.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine.

TO

Washington. Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, FIFTH-AVENUE AND FORTY-FOURTH-STREET. Horses, Carriages and Harness will be received for SATURDAY'S SALE from TO-DAY to 6 P. M. FRIDAY.

Rules and terms of sale can be seen at the Auction Mart, 5th-av., corner 44th-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING abroad, and who may have two or three horses, and would like them kept free of expense until next Spring, can hear of an unexceptionable party to lodge them with, the best of care and feed will be given them. If the horses are first-class and the rate not excessive, the party having them in charge would like to purchase. Address Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,393, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—ON the night of the 27th of July, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, (Jules Jurgensen's No. 7,052,) with link chain attached. Any person leaving them at the store of Tiffany & Co., Broadway, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked. Should they be in the hands of a pawnbroker, a liberal premium will be paid over his advances.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS, No. 53,522, for five thousand dollars, issued to Knapp & Peck July 21, 1864. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing it, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be given for its return to KNAPP & PECK, No. 2 South-st., New-York.

"WALKER'S POCKET CLOTHES-RACK" is sold at the hardware and house-furnishing stores. It is a full-sized clothes-rack, which can be folded up and carried in a coat pocket. Good article for export. Made solely by A. J. WALKER, No. 2 Platt-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

OCEAN QUEEN,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River.

SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the OCEAN QUEEN and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 5 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's,) Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—60 miles shorter than any other route.

At 12:15 P. M. (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Profile House, (via stage from Wells River,) at 1 P. M., Newport at 1:15 P. M., and Montreal—through without stopping—at 9:15 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.

On Saturdays passengers by the 12:15 P. M. train can go through without stopping, arriving at Newport at 5:55, and Profile House at 7, (via stage from Wells River,) Sunday morning.

Leave New-York, (via New-York and New-Haven Railroad) 27th-st.

At 3 and 8 P. M., (Ex.) lodge in Springfield and arrive at Profile House, (Franconia Notch,) at 5:30 P. M., Crawford House at 8:30 P. M., Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 6:30.

For maps and particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express,	7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL.

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

FOR SALE—THE PROPELLER THOMAS FOULKS, well adapted for towing; length, 75 feet; breadth, 18 feet 3 inches; depth, 8 feet 6 inches. Built in Brooklyn in 1861; metaled with pure copper in 1864. Vessel has been run but a few months, and is sold to close an account. For particulars apply at office.

THOMAS STACK, Shipbuilder,
Foot of North 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA; a large steamer with saloons; also small steamers for picnics and excursions. R. V. BONNELL & CO., NO. 159 Front-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FAVORITE BARGE HARVEST HOME and others, steamboats such as desired; also Pleasant Valley Grove and St. Ronan's Well. Office, No. 382 West-st. H. B. CROSSETT.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED—SECOND-hand and in good condition. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,320 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT NATIONAL FAST.
GREAT NATIONAL FAST.

Previous to and after Divine Service, during which (viz.: from 10½ A. M. to 12 M.) the Museum will be closed.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS

will be found at this establishment.

EXHIBITION AT 9½ A. M.,

IN LECTURE ROOM, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, OF HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing 200 full-sized pieces of furniture.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE RAVEL PANTOMIME.

MAZULM; or, THE NIGHT OWL.

LAUGHABLE TRICKS, BRILLIANT SCENERY.

TONY DENEIR, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and the charming danseuse, Mlle ERNESTINE, will appear.

Mr. J. H. CLIFFORD, Ethiopian Comedian, in his Stump Speech.

PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, commencing at 1 o'clock.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION

will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most DIFFICULT and ELABORATE OVERTURES and COMPOSITIONS, with all the effect of a

FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute, rendering it the

COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,

BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, DWARFS, ALBINOS, MUSICAL SEAL, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE

of the highly popular and greatly attractive original representation of Irish characters, by

MR. DAN BRYANT.

THURSDAY,

third time at this Theatre, Boucicault's great drama, in three acts, entitled

THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

with the following unprecedentedly great cast:

Myles-na-Coppaleen	Mr. Dan Bryant
Father Tom	Mr. C Fisher
Danny Mann	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Hardress Cregan, (his original character)	Mr. H. F. Daly
Kyrle Daly	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Corrigan	Mr. W. H. Norton
Bertis O'More	Mr. Brown
Hyland Creagh	Mr. Williamson
Corporal	Mr. Pope
Mrs. Cregan	Miss Fanny Morant
Elly O'Connor, the "Colleen Bawn," (who will sing "Cruiskeen Lawn," "A Pretty Girl Milking a Cow.")	Miss Ione Burke
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Sheilah"	Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Shelah Mann	Mrs. John Sefton
Catherine Creagh	Miss Smith
Ducie Blennerhasset	Mrs. Maurice

FRIDAY,

fourth night of the

COLLEEN BAWN,
with
MR. DAN BRYANT
as
MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS—ASSIGNEE SALE.—A COMPLETE AND well-stocked glass factory for sale, with lease, in good working order, with a full set of tools, horse and wagon, by order of G. A. FISCHER, Assignee. Inquire at No. 59 Flushing-av., near Broadway, Brooklyn E. D.

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT FOR PACKER'S Patent Manger for New-York State; is now being generally adopted; saves double its cost in grain and hay annually. Apply to SNYDER & WALTER, No. 240 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.

Lessee and Manager........Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.

THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

of the grand Spectacular Drama of the

SEA OF ICE,

in which the distinguished artiste,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

has achieved a

POSITIVE TRIUMPH,

the theatre each evening being attended by

FULL AND DISCRIMINATING AUDIENCES.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1864,

will be presented a grand Dramatic Romance, entitled the

SEA OF ICE.

LOUISE DE LASCOURS, afterward OGARITA,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

Supported by Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. F. Hagan, Chas. Peters, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Skerrett, &c.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

ON MONDAY NEXT

will be introduced the great and celebrated drama by C. W. Tayleure, entitled

EAST LYNNE,

in which Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will sustain her original characters of

LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE,

supported by every member of the company.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Manager........GEORGE WOOD

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 4.

Last night but two of the brilliant engagement of

MISS HELEN WESTERN,

who will impersonate two characters,

THE FRENCH SPY
AND THE
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 5,

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MISS HELEN WESTERN,

when she will appear as "Claude Melnotte" in the 3d and 5th acts of the LADY OF LYONS, also as the "French Spy."

ON THIS OCCASION,

Each person securing a seat will be presented with a carte de visite of Miss Western. The programmes will be perfumed with Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus, and each lady upon entering the Theatre will be presented with a boquet of flowers.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

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Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,

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The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.

We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merits of our instruments.

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OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

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PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

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FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

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CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House. T. H. CHAMBERS.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO-Forte, with their sole Patent Iron Rim and Plate, warranted perfect in every particular. For sale at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeeth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

my5-law3mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—HOMER RAMSDELL, GEORGE W. TOWNSEND and JAMES A. TOWNSEND (composing the firm of HOMER RAMSDELL & CO.,) Plaintiffs, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, defendants.—Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents (cancelled.)—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for twenty-four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on two hundred and fifty-one dollars and three cents ($251 03,) a part thereof from April 30, 1864, and interest on twelve hundred and one dollars and five cents ($1,201 05,) another part thereof from April 22, 1864, and interest on ten hundred and twenty-six dollars and eight cents ($1,026 08,) the residue thereof from May 9, 1864, besides costs.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Dated NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 24, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Orange County, at Goshen, in said county, on the thirteenth day of June, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ju23-lawtf

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.

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LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—FOUR NEW, first-class Locomotives, cylinders, 15x22, Drivers 4½ feet. Delivery in August and September, two each month. Inquire of A. S. WHITON, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MER-chants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

THE REBEL RAID.

Particulars of the Burning of Chambersburgh.

THE REBELS AT MARTINSBURGH.

Strength and Movements of Early's Force.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

I have just returned from Chambersburgh, and I am fain to say that I never saw so melancholy a sight or so complete a ruin, as I witnessed while wandering through the burnt and desolate streets of that once beautiful little town. While waiting for the train I stood in the depot here watching some of the refugees embarking on the seven o'clock train for Philadelphia. Many of the ladies were without shawls and cloaks, and one young lady remarked to a friend, that almost everything she then wore, were borrowed articles. Several of the gentlemen had to borrow a sufficiency of greenbacks to carry themselves and feminine friends to Philadelphia or other destinations. Here were a number of people suddenly thrust out of their quiet and peaceful homes, and reduced in many cases to absolute and total beggary, and yet they seemed to bear their misfortunes bravely and cheerfully, almost treating the affair as a good joke. It seemed astonishing, yet so it was.

AN EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT.

One young man, whose card I have mislaid, informed me that he was chief clerk in Gen. COUCHE's headquarters, and gave me a vivid description of the scenes enacted during the forenoon of Saturday. He said that after throwing three shells over the town, the rebels began entering the place by twos and threes until the main body came up. This was about 7 o'clock. At first they wandered about, being very civil, but the latent knavery of their nature at length broke loose, and they commenced an indiscriminate plunder of the principal residents, taking everything portable that was either valuable or that their vagrant fancy craved. They ransacked ladies' private bureaus and trunks, turning all their little stores upside down, and having, seemingly, a great deal of impudent fun over the, to them, strange and useless finery. Dresses, underclothing, bootees, hose, shawls, and the inevitable crinoline, underwent a diligent search and overhauling, and those articles their avarice did not crave, or which were found useless, were ripped and torn in the utter wantonness of the hour; the while the tearful and grief-stricken owners looked on in speechless bewilderment, scarcely knowing what to say or do. If any one, armed by a desperate courage at seeing some favorite article or highly-prized dress being destroyed, attempted to interfere or rescue it, they were thrust back with an insolent leer or frightful oath.

The male apparel they met with during their foray elicited from them grim words of satisfaction. In my informant's case, they made him take off the boots he had on his feet, holding a loaded revolver at his ear, and then coolly gave him a pair of old plantation shoes in exchange. All his clothing they appropriated, he only saving his watch by concealing it on his person. Afterward, on making the best of his way to Shippenburgh, he was so fortunate as to meet the very same precious couple, both rather the worse for liquor. Drawing his revolver, he shot at and slightly wounded one, and made both surrender. Getting back his much coveted boots again, he marched his prisoners to Shippenburgh in triumph.

THE START.

Eight o'clock found a large and eager crowd of citizens anxious to see the horrors of the burnt town. When we got off, not a seat could be found, and among the passengers were nearly all the leading and influential citizens of Harrisburgh. The Sheriff of the county, the shining lights of the bar, and some of the wealthiest of the merchants of the city were among them.

All along the road, at the various way stations, large crowds of curious and anxious people stood, feverish with impatience to learn the latest news. Men, women and children, all eagerly asking the passengers regarding the subsequent movements of the rebels. Here you could easily discern the unfortunates who had lost their all, by the listening crowds around them, to whom they never seemed tired of relating the events of that terrible day. We threw out to the people at these stations the morning papers, and as the train moved off you could see their contents breathlessly devoured.

CAPTURE OF A "SPY."

At Newville we found the down train for Harrisburgh awaiting us on a switch-off, and on board of it were four prisoners, three of whom had surrendered themselves voluntarily, while the fourth had been but a short time before captured at Newville. A mob of excited citizens immediately gathered round the "spy," as they persisted in calling him, and commenced preparations for hanging him to a convenient tree. With great exertions the authorities succeeded in rescuing the apparently doomed man. Three successive times was he seized by the infuriated mob, and as often was he rescued by the *posse* having him in charge. When we arrived, the prisoner had at last been placed on board the train for Harrisburgh. They are all now in close custody. All along the entire route our load was increased by large accessions from the rural population of the stations by the way. When we arrived at Chambersburgh we could not have had less than 1,500 persons on board, mostly males.

THE RUINED TOWN.

When we passed the farm of Col. McCLURE, the first evidence of the awful scene exhibited itself in the blackened walls and desolate ruins of the Colonel's mansion. I was informed by a gentleman on the train that Col. McCLURE paid $5,000 as a ransom for his threatened property, and after all the scoundrels set the torch to his house, and it now stands a smoking ruin. Mrs. McCLURE, her little daughter and aged mother were not allowed to take even the necessary covering for their heads, and in this pitiable plight *walked nine miles in the sand* to get away from the brutal wretches.

SCENES IN THE TOWN.

Words cannot portray the truly awful sight the ruined town presents to the visitors. It is a scene of utter destruction and ruin that I shall not soon forget. From the depot buildings, which, curiously enough, were permitted to escape the fiery element, up the main street, you pass nothing but smoking and smouldering ruins, the blackened and tottering walls being the only vestige left of the dwellings and places of business.

The town itself, like all Pennsylvanian towns, is principally composed of brick. When we passed up the street the heated walls and the scorching sun made it difficult for one to make any progress. For a distance of some five blocks past the "Diamond" or square of the town, you will not find a single edifice standing. The City Hall, the hotels and principal stores, in the immediate vicinity, are now a mass of hissing and smoking bricks; across the town, for at least three blocks, the same utter destruction attests the severity of the fire and the diabolical skill of the incendiaries.

THE RUINS

of the buildings fired are absolute; not a stick, not a plank nor a rafter remain; even the window sills and door-jams are gone. The shade trees are withered, the garden railings have disappeared, and the gardens themselves are covered by the *debris* of the falling walls and out-houses. The bricks composing the sidewalks are blistered, and the stone steps to the piazzas are cracked by the intense heat of the conflagration. One can scarcely imagine the completeness of the destruction unless actual eyesight attests the scene.

INCIDENTS.

Naturally enough, I conversed with several of the sufferers. One gentleman, standing before what once was his dwelling, tried to describe the scene; but the memory of that trying hour was too much for him. Another gentleman gave me a little sketch of the scene. He said that seeing a smoke rising in the direction of the military warehouses, he started off to see what was going on. On his way to the "Diamond," as they call the public square, the town bell rang, and he joined the anxious throng of citizens who assembled at its call. There he heard the demand of the rebel General, and the leading men, after consultation, informed Gen. McCAUSLAND that three hours was not enough, and that even if it were, the people could not, would not, accede to the demand. My informant then left, determined to save what little he could of his household goods. Happening to have a sort of subterranean cave, he, with the assistance of his wife, dragged all the bedding and other clothing down stairs and placed it there for safe keeping. His house was burnt, and the heat was so intense that his cave was no protection, and he stood there before me a beggar, nothing but what his family have on their backs being saved. While I was talking to this gentleman a lady passed us with a chair in her hands, and she told us that she had just found it in the street, and that it was the only thing she had left. Another lady told me that her mother lay on her bed suffering from a fractured limb, and that in spite of all her appeals for mercy, the unfortunate invalid had to be carried into the street while the house was being set on fire. Many more of these terrible incidents were related to me, but I cannot begin to enumerate them, lest I should be accused of exaggeration.

THE DEAD REBELS

killed by the inhabitants during the progress of the fire were four in number. One, a Major, generally supposed to be HARRY GILMORE, but I think it will eventually prove to be some other miscreant as richly deserving death as even GILMORE. This officer, whoever he may be, was chased by some citizen, whose name it seemed impossible to discover, and eventually killed, although the story of his being trampled to death originated in the fact that after his death the dead body received some rough usage. The Adjutant of the party was also killed while in the act of firing a house. Both these officers lie buried in a garden.

A HERO.

Among the tragic events of the day was the shooting of two rebels, by Dr. ANDREW MILLER, while they were in the act of burning his store and dwelling. I had a conversation with the doctor, and he gave me freely the circumstances of the affair. It appears that after the shop had been set on fire twice by igniting paper, he succeeded in extinguishing the flames, when the wretches reëntered his house, and one of them struck the doctor on the cheek with a bit of burning pine wood dipped in turpentine, and he carries the scar yet. They then caught hold of a demijohn of alcohol, breaking which the flames instantly enveloped the entire store. As the ruffians were making the best of their way out, and coming toward Dr. MILLER, he seized a double-barreled gun, each barrel loaded with six slugs, and gave them the contents of a barrel each. The first one was hit in the face, and the other received the charge in his breast. Both fell, and the doctor shut the door, and they were consumed in the funereal pyre their own hands had lighted. Mr. MILLER is a man about 45 years of age.

THE LOSS

occasioned by the fire will not fall short of two millions, but any one will readily believe that twenty years will not bring back the town to the same handsome appearance it wore on the morning of the fire.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

A meeting of the citizens of Harrisburgh was held this evening to consider some means of immediately relieving the necessities of the suffering citizens of Chambersburgh. The meeting was largely attended, and I noticed among the audience and the speakers many of my fellow-travelers on the train. In a shorter time than is usual on such occasions, the business of the meeting was arranged. Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN presided. Resolutions were moved and and seconded by some of the shortest, pithiest and most feeling speeches it has been my lot to hear. One gentleman's voice almost failing him as he tried to describe the scenes he had witnessed amid the ruins of Chambersburgh, and he finally broke down, giving his name for $50. A long list of contributions were read, and at last Gov. CURTIN drew from his pocket a check, saying that for four years he had been living a public man, and that there was his check for his last quarter's salary as Governor. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout, and at the close of the meeting at least $10,000 had been subscribed in cash and checks. To-morrow, Ward Committees will call upon the citizens in regular order, and I have no doubt a large contribution will be the result. Cannot some of our merchant princes of New-York spare from their abundant store? I can assure them that the cause is a deserving one.

LATEST MOVEMENTS.

While in Chambersburgh, I learned that Major SWEENEY, of the First Maryland Cavalry, who was in command of the force then in possession of the town, that he had received information that Gen. AVERILL had driven McCAUSLAND some eight miles beyond McConnellsburgh, and that he also had orders to join the General. Before the train left his command was en route, taking the Loudon Pike.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBELS.

It is generally supposed that the rebels intend making for Altoona, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, situated about 139 miles northwest of Harrisburgh, containing the workshops and principal depots for rolling stock of this important road. On this road there is a large number of fine bridges, which are doubtless the main object of the raiders. One of these, three-fourths of a mile in length, crosses the Susquehanna at Rockville, eight miles from this city. Two more span the Juniata at Lewistown—one at Mapleton, one at Mount Union, one at Petersburgh, and *eleven* in almost continuous chains between Spruce Creek and Altoona, crossing the lovely Juniata at the most picturesque portion of that romantic river, thus making a total of *sixteen* important bridges, to say nothing of the minor ones. However, ample preparations, I am assured, are being made for properly thwarting any attempt in that quarter.

G. F. W.

Movements of the Rebels—Feeling Against Gen. Couch—Provisions for the Sufferers.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

It is understood at Gen. CADWALADER's headquarters that a small portion of the force under McCAUSLAND had detached themselves from the main body, and are now raiding in the direction of Bedford. Gen. AVERILL is in hot pursuit of the main force, and it is feared that he is unaware of any division of the enemy. On the other hand, it is stoutly maintained that the main body are going in the direction of Bedford Springs, where Southern sympathizers most do congregate. I find that I am too far removed from the scene of operations here, and being defeated in my endeavors to reach Gen. AVERILL's command by way of Chambersburgh, I intend taking the train for Altoona this afternoon. At Chambersburgh it was impossible to procure a horse or any other means of transportation, having in view a nearer approach to the scene of active operations. The Major in command of the cavalry had no spare horses, and he was reluctantly compelled to leave me behind when taking up his line of march to join Gen. AVERILL.

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Capt. C. M. TURNBULL, of the United States Engineer Corps, is now making an extended and thorough reconnoissance of the Susquehanna River, with a view of throwing up works and erecting block-houses at the most salient points for the more perfect defence of the country in this region. Capt. TURNBULL is an accomplished engineer and an officer of considerable experience during the present war, having formerly been connected with the Army of the Potomac.

GEN. COUCH

has removed his headquarters temporarily to Pittsburgh, having assumed the direction of affairs in the western part of the department. It is to be hoped that he will be more successful and prompt than in his recent operations in this vicinity. His conduct, to say the least, has been most extraordinary; for I learn that a battalion of one hundred days' men, composed mainly of returned veterans, and numbering some four hundred men, lay within two miles of the threatened town of Chambersburgh while the rebels were on the direct road to that ill-fated place. Now, why Gen. COUCH did not immediately order up this available force is surprising; and it is doubly unfortunate that the officer (a Capt. HALL) was of so timid a nature that he positively marched his command in the direction of Fayetteville, until the men actually refused to go any further. A new commander was then elected, and the little band retraced their steps, but were, of course, too late to render any assistance. A Lieutenant, who gave me these particulars, seemed to feel the opprobrium now attached to the command, but I am satisfied that their new leader will have a better record to show in the future.

GEN. CADWALADER

has established his headquarters in this city, and will command the defences and forces in the eastern portion of the State. He is now busily engaged in perfecting his arrangements for a more vigorous administration of affairs. The battery of Parrott's he brought with him from Philadelphia has been dispatched to Altoona. A collection of stragglers, belonging to AVERILL's command, and others, were brought in last night from Carlisle Barracks. They tell a woeful tale of the hardships endured by the cavalry under Gen. AVERILL, and doubtless, in the main, their accounts have much truth in them. These men will be immediately refitted and mounted, and go to join their commander. Most of them seem anxious to return to the field.

THE LOCAL PRESS

has been on the rampage regarding the treatment of prisoners. They claim that too much courtesy is shown the marauders who fall into our hands. The *Telegraph* says:

> "These men are of those who fired Chambersburgh—who applied the torch to a defenceless borough after it had passed into their hands—and who were carried into our midst with the marks of burning Chambersburgh on their faces, enjoying the safe escort of prisoners of war. What sort of humanity is this? After the tiger has torn the helpless children of the hamlet—after the brute has spread desolation all around—is he caged merely for bumpkins to stare at? Nay, he is dispatched while the blood of his victims is still on his fangs—he is made to perish in the very path in which he rioted in his slaughter. And this should have been the fate of the beasts who were captured at Chambersburgh. Common incendiaries are not soldiers. They are not entitled to the manly protection accorded to brave men who become prisoners of war. They should have been hurled into the flames of burning Chambersburgh, and consumed in the fires their own hands kindled. Let us then have no more such prisoners of war brought to our midst. It is not fair thus to test the patience of our people."

THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES

also come in for their full share of censure. I clip from the same journal the following extract:

> "In no instance have the Federal forces ever succeeded in taking undisputed possession of any town half as large as Chambersburgh. The reason of this is, that the rebel commanders of departments in the South are men and soldiers, active in the cause which they have espoused, and capable for the work they assumed to perform. With a Major-General's headquarters at Chambersburgh—with the experience of invasion fresh in the memory of the Commander of the Department of the Susquehanna—with the knowledge of the plundering proclivities of the rebels unforgotten, Chambersburgh lay as defenceless as an infant in the lap of a blind or an idiot mother—a dazzling and a voluptuous temptation for the ravishing foe. Who was to blame for this? Not the citizens, because with a Major-General in their midst, it would have been presumptuous for civilians to discuss the means of defence. Not the Government, because with a Major-General and his staff of advisers, the Government had a right to presume all was right—all was safe. The Government and the people have now been directed, in the light of burning Chambersburgh, to the knowledge that somebody has shamefully neglected an important duty, and to that neglect there is now added the monument of the charred remains of hundreds of former happy and prosperous homes. How long will the people submit to such fool-hardiness? We only repeat these sarcastic comments of a veteran. It is not to be presumed that, in the midst of the gloom which surrounds our people, they will be slow to express their indignation of what is to all fair men the exhibition and the result of gross negligence."

PROVISIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS

are being rapidly collected, and several car-loads were dispatched this morning and yesterday to Chambersburgh. The work of aiding these unfortunate people is going on with great spirit, and the loyal and patriotic citizens of Harrisburgh have come forward in the most hearty and liberal manner. Let other cities do likewise, and they will not repent their generous action. Contributions of money, clothing, provisions and other necessaries of life will be thankfully received and duly appropriated. It must be borne in mind that the inhabitants of Chambersburgh have lost *everything*, and even now many of them are sleeping in old box cars, under the hedges, and, in some instances, bivouacked in the woods in the neighborhood. I do not know who is authorized to receive contributions from abroad, but Gov. CURTIN or the Harrisburgh General Committee would doubtless be glad to attend to any matters of this kind. The following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. RUDOLPH F. KELKER, Rev. J. WALKER JACKSON and E. BYERS.

G. F. W.

The Rebels Crossing the Potomac Again.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

A dispatch from Hagerstown, just received here, states that a rumor prevails there that a force of rebels are crossing the Potomac into Maryland at Dam No. 4. No particulars are given.

THE REBELS AT HAGERSTOWN.

A dispatch to the *Star*, from Frederick, dated the 2d, states that the rebels, to the number of three hundred cavalry, paid Hagerstown a visit again last Friday about 3 o'clock P. M., and after a skirmish in the streets of that town with COLES' cavalry, took possession of the town, and remained until dark. They burned a train of cars containing Government stores and some freight belonging to A. N. HAGER and ZEIGLER & FOWLER. EARLY is reported to have crossed the river at Williamsport on the 2d with thirty-five thousand men, and from that point to have dispatched the cavalry force alluded to to Hagerstown, where he recrossed the river, and now holds Martinsburgh. This is a very lame story, indeed. To believe that EARLY would march thirty-five thousand troops across the Potomac only to march them back again, is to believe an absurdity too absurd to seriously entertain.

McCausland's Rebel Raiders Completely Routed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The *Republican*, of this city, in an extra, says:

"Dispatches from Harper's Ferry, dated at 9 o'clock last evening, state that McCAUSLAND's cavalry and artillery, two thousand strong, had attacked AVERILL and KELLY at Cumberland with real fury, evidently expecting to demolish them.

The rebels were promptly received, repulsed and completely routed.

AVERILL captured several caissons and a large number of wagons heavily laden with spoil taken by the raiders in Pennsylvania.

It was also reported that one piece of artillery was captured from the rebels."

PREPARATIONS IN PITTSBURGH.

DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Aug. 2.

Although no later news concerning the movements of the rebel invaders of our State reached the city yesterday, yet the work of preparation for their reception, should they attempt to visit Pittsburgh, was evidently prosecuted. A number of business places and manufactories were closed during the day, and the streets were filled with an excited multitude. The business of recruiting in the various wards did not amount to much, from the fact, we suppose, that the matter had not received sufficient announcement. The Negley Scouts had recruited a fully company, and were to be provided with horses immediately. As soon as they are horsed, they will be sent away.

The Committee on Public Safety met yesterday morning at the office of Gen. F. M. HOWE, on Fifth-street, where they were met by Gen. COUCH. After a general interchange of opinion, during which Gen. COUCH expressed his readiness to take the proper measures for the defence of the Committee, it was decided to order an enrollment of our citizens for home defence. The following is Gen. COUCH's order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SUSQUEHANNA, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. —.—In view of the fact that the enemy are already within the borders of our State, and having committed the most unjustifiable barbarities, and there being intimations of a much larger force marching westward, the Major-General Commanding deems it his duty to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. Therefore, it is ordered, that an active force of fifteen thousand men be immediately organized for the defence of this portion of the State, and in order to the effective organization thereof, I hereby direct the Mayors of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Alleghany, the Burgess of the boroughs, and the Justices of the Peace of the several townships of Alleghany County to cause an immediate enrollment to be made.

First—An active force, comprising all citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, capable of bearing arms, and such others not liable to military duty as are willing to march to the borders of the State, whenever called by proclamation of the Governor.

Second—All citizens capable of bearing arms, but are exempt from active service by reason of physical disability, and all others willing to serve in defence of the city.

All reports of enrollment will be sent to Brig.-Gen. RAWLEY, by the authorities designated to make the same. This order will not be construed as directing any present suspension of business; but it is imperative that the enrollment shall be made without delay, nor is it intended to discourage military organizations of companies. On the contrary, I earnestly recommend that such organizations be perfected as rapidly as possible, and report to Brig.-Gen. RAWLEY for instructions.

By command of Major-Gen. COUCH.

JOHN S. SHULTZ, A. A. G.

Subsequently, the Committee of Public Safety issued the following address to our citizens, urging them to respond promptly and form military organizations.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY:

The Committee of Home Defence, in view of the reason set forth in the order of Maj.-Gen. COUCH, commanding this department, would earnestly urge upon their fellow-citizens the importance and necessity of immediate military organization of the whole effective force of the county of Alleghany.

It is not deemed necessary that there should be a general suspension of business, and it is hoped that the prompt response of the people to the order of the General will avoid any such necessity in the future. The matter rests with the people themselves. A thorough military organization is absolutely indispensable, and must be perfected, even if it should involve a total suspension of business operations, and the declaration of martial law.

Thos. M. Howe. J. T. Logan,
Thos. Blakewell. Wm. Frew,
Reuben Miller, Jr., Jos. Dilworth,
Jas. Park, Jr., Jackson Duncan,
Jas. Lowry, F. R. Brunot,
Jas. I. Bennett, Committee.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

THE POLICY OF RETALIATION.

Evidence is sufficiently abundant to prove that the policy of bitter retaliation initiated by the rebels in the burning of Chambersburgh, comparing as it does with the avowed intentions of the rebel Commander-in-Chief to carry death and destruction to Northern soil, will be persevered in so long as they are permitted the favorable opportunities which they at present enjoy for carrying it out.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Much anxiety is manifested to know who is directly responsible for the wholesale slaughter of our troops in the assault, or rather through failure to make the assault, upon the rebel fortifications in front of Petersburgh on Saturday last.

HOSPITALS AT CITY POINT.

Workmen are busily engaged at City Point in erecting hospitals, &c., for our soldiers wounded in the late fight.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

W. H. CARTER, the notorious blockade-runner, has been sentenced to be hung and his sentence has been approved by the President.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.

The splendid new banking house of JAY, COOKE & Co., and the First National Bank of Washington, is now completed and ready for occupancy.

THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Gen. BOWEN, the newly appointed Commissioner of Immigration, accompanied by Superintendent CUMMINGS, paid a flying visit to his department today. By an arrangement entered into between the Commissioner and the Department, Mr. L. D. WEBSTER, Secretary, will discharge the duties of the office as acting Commissioner, until further notice.

PRIVATES SENTENCED.

Privates MORRIS MURPHY, JOSEPH GADWOOD and WM. MOORE, of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, and private JAMES SMITH, of the Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, found guilty of various misdemeanors, have been sentenced to imprisonment at the Rip Raps.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers reported on Aug. 2: Albion Webster, Co. A, One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York; Capt. Chauncey Wilkes, Co. I, Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery; Hiram Carl, Co. E, Fifteenth New-York Engineers; Peter Quackenbush, Co. E, One Hundred and Eleventh New-York; Benjamin Baker, Co. K, Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry; Charles A. Miller, Co. B, Ninth New-York Heavy Artillery.

DEATHS REPORTED TO-DAY.

Nicholas Dittman, D, 2d New-York Heavy Artillery; Thos. Geffney, D, 74th New-York; Abram Williams, D, 14th New-York Heavy Artillery; Andrew J. Baily, D, 114th New-York; Archibald Barker, C, 111th New-York; Charles J. Young, L, 8th New-York Artillery; Merew Parker, 1, 9th New-York Heavy Artillery.

WOUNDED OFFICERS REPORTED AUG. 2.

Col. E. L. Molineux, 193d, at No. 240 Sixth-street; Lieut. Robt. Monroe, I, 14th Artillery, Russell House; Lieut. Chas. A. Lockbruner, C, 14th Artillery, Annapolis; Lieut. Wm. Pigott, 14th Artillery, Russell House; Capt. A. W. Cutlass, G, 109th, Kirkwood; Lieut. David Bradley, F, 179th; Lieut. Henry D. Reeves, M, 2d; Capt. J. M. Rushmore, 2d, Kirkwood; Lieut. G. D. Carpenter, A, 179th, Metropolitan; Capt. Moses H. Albinger, M, 24th Cavalry.

REPORTED AUG. 3.

Lieut. George H. Pidge, 9th New-York Artillery; Wm. H. Bradshaw, D, 90th, No. 371 Thirteenth-street.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The weekly statement of the public debt has been issued. It shows the aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin, to be $884,127,792; aggregate interest, $53,134,865. The aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money, is $411,413,182; aggregate interest, $23,283,170. The aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased, is $367,170; aggregate of debt not bearing interest, $531,584,027. The recapitulation shows the total amount outstanding to be $1,827,492,170; interest, $76,418,035.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The amount of subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, reported at the Treasury Department, to-day, was $1,059,000.

THE STRENGTH OF THE RAIDERS.

It is generally understood now, that the force which EARLY has in the Valley is quite large, numbering at least 35,000 men. He is now engaged in threshing wheat. Military movements not proper to publish are in progress, which will compel him to change his position speedily.

A REBEL CAPTAIN GIVES HIMSELF UP.

C. C. EDELIN, alias Lum Cooper, formerly a well-known character of this city, and before the war a prominent member of the Jackson Democratic Association, who went South at the breaking out of the war and got a Captain's commission in the rebel army, presented himself to our pickets yesterday up the river, and desired to have the oath of allegiance administered to him. He was brought to this city and committed to the Old Capitol Prison. It is not known what disposition will be made of him. He was instrumental in raising the "National Volunteers," a company organized in this city for the rebellion.

EXECUTION OF A REBEL CONTRACTOR.

W. H. CARTER, a citizen of Maryland, is to be hung in the Old Capitol yard on Friday. He was convicted of having entered into a contract with the rebel Government to supply them with bacon, at several points on the Rappahannock.

ARRIVAL OF A HOSPITAL STEAMER.

The hospital steamer *State of Maine* arrived this morning from City Point, with 208 wounded officers and soldiers from Saturday's fight.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTURED REBEL OFFICERS.

Twenty-two rebel officers, captured in Saturday's fight, have also arrived here and been committed to the Old Capitol.

HARRY GILMORE STILL ALIVE.

The *Star* says that HARRY GILMORE was at Shepherdstown yesterday, with a small force.

A REGIMENT WELL USED UP.

The Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, which joined the army on the first of May with full ranks, has now but sixty men fit for duty.

Meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

At a meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court, held at the Capitol to-day, for the purpose of revising the rules, Judge LOTT presided and Judge MILLER acted as Secretary.

A quorum not being present, the meeting adjourned, after adopting a resolution recommending to the Legislature that a law be passed declaring the number of Judges who may be required to act in the revision of the rules.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. R. Saxton, Beaufort, S. C.; Dr. G. W. Pope, Washington, and John Tracy, U. S. Volunteers, are at the Brevoort House.

Rev. Dr. Santell, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Gen. Hammond, Washington, and Col. Grant, English Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. S. G. Griffin, Ninth Army Corps; José Escalada, Baltimore, and C. S. Millard, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander Renshaw, U. S. N., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Wm. P. Robinson, Auburn, is at the Astor House.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$45,000 Amer. Gold...	258¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R....	90½
20,000 do...........	258	100 Chic. & N. W.....	58
100 Erie Railway...s3	112½	100 C. & N. W. Pref...	91¾
100 do..........s4	112⅝	100 do..........s3	91½
100 Hudson Riv. R....	131¼	100 Mar. Min. Co...b3	48¾

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100½; Reading Railroad, 68⅛; Morris Canal, 97; Long Island Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 73⅜. Gold, 255¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

FRAGRANT SOZODONT is now attracting very great attention, and well it may. The article represented by this musical name is the most beneficial preparation for the Breath, Gums and Teeth, the world has ever seen.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER READING.—The present volume of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, with articles on Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, including the delineations of leading characters, with likenesses, would prove interesting to all. It is a handsome monthly, at $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. All the back numbers to January sent for $1 by first post, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Yazoo, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Ricardo, P. Schwartz and wife, Miss Helen M. Howe, Mrs. Marshall and daughter, J. Salaunde, wife and child, Wm. Durbridge, wife and daughter, Mrs. Dr. Orton, Mrs. Cross, B. Dupuy, W. T. Scott, Jno. Mure, Wm. Ford, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Wander, A. Leary, R. Martinez, A. Heymac, L. Kahn, C. E. Lomine, E. W. Prett, Mrs. Putnam, two children and servant, B. W. Huntington and friend, Jacob Neil, S. L. Setmicher, Charles Lob, P. S. Carbry, J. W. Seymour and family, W. Talamon, F. Camoro, F. W. Ward, S. Newman, B. Herschman, J. F. Simpson, S. Berstein, M. Young, John Hall, N. Bochet, Miss L. J. Hall, Miss V. H. Hall, Miss E. E. Hall, Miss Bullard, Mr. Smith and family, E. Sechepine, wife, son and infant, Miss M. Travailleuse, Miss A. Travailleuse, D. Lanata, P. Gelpi, J. P. Barrire, James B. Ross, Miss M. L. Simpson, Miss A. F. Simpson, Mr. Telton and lady, Miss Rushton, Master Rushton, Mr. Forster, Mrs. S. Prest, Miss G. H. Emmendorff, T. S. Holland and lady, L. Roca, J. Brunaso, F. Diaz, Wm. B. Schmidt, H. A. Blakeman, Capt. D. H. Winans, Capt. Nims, Mr. Carpenter, A. L. Bartlett, Dr. Henry, and others; also, Companies A, F and L of the First, and C of the Second Artillery, bound to Washington.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—Gen. Rafael Primo De Rivera, T. P. De Rivera, T. Hernandez, T. Montejo, Francisco Santos, G. Rosseen, lady and child, Victor Stuitz, Virginia Triaz, Martin Fernandez, Jose Uribe, Nicholas L. de la Torre, R. Ariose, F. Caillon, Mr. Parana, Emilie Rivas, A. Barro, J. Brown, F. Albert, Bernardo Soto, Manuel Soto, George Miller, Holtau, Paul Marsale, Thomas Riske, Andrew Mitchell, Charles Piazza, Domingo Bisteque, Ricardo G. Savin, Lewis Victor, Maurice Saldana, J. M. Saldana, Louis Heller, R. H. Lopez, Ramon Mestas, Richard Whipple, Samuel Moore, Edward Mitchell, and thirty in the steerage.

AUG. 3.—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—B. Strauss, W. Wallach, S. Frank, W. H. Bumpf and family, Albert Aub, Adolph Breusing, W. V. Wicht, Edward Neuss, L. S. Fecheimer, Louis Wasservogel, Sidney Morton, Mr. Burrows, Miss Burrows, Miss Trowbridge, Henry Smith, Oldser Brondon, Mr. Graagette.

In Steamship Huntsville, from Key West—Mrs. Waldo Abbott, 2 children and nurse, Lieut. P. T. Maury, U. S. A., E. B. Rawson of Key West, J. F. Packer of Key West, Henry Albury of Key West, J. H. Dewey of Key West, Capt. S. B. Littlefield of the wrecked bark Cebra Crocker of Stockton, Me., L. J. Snell, First Officer of Cebra Crocker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 59 | Sun sets..... 7 13 | Moon sets.... 7 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 8 52 | Gov. Island.. 9 41 | Hell Gate.. 11 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Marathon, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, E. Cunard; North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Franklin, Young, Baltimore; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia.

Ships R. M. Mills, (Br.,) Trundy, Liverpool, A. Leary; City of Brooklyn, Cousins, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Fanny Hamilton, (Br.,) Dyer, Venice, Kromelberg & Co.; Argus, (Meckl.,) Torck, Cork, Sloman & Edye; Milton, Thompson, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Barlow, (Br.,) Bulmer, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; Parsie, Baker, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Leighton, (Br.,) Blackford, Pernambuco, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Lucy Frances, Perry, Glace Bay, R. P. Buck & Co.; Cubana, (Br.,) Brimton, Penarth Roads, Geo. F. Bulley.

Brigs Ocean Traveler, Freathy, Lingan, Thompson & Hunter; Eastern State, Ward, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.; T. W. Rowland, Morris, New-Orleans, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; W. Peck, Farrell, Elizabethport, A. M. Pentz; India, (Br.,) Card, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Orinoco, (Br.,) Elderken, Cow Bay, D. R. De Wolff; Carita, (Aust.,) Cranovich, Pernambuco, Holmboe & Balchen.

Schooners J. Achorn, Jones, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Laura, (Hanov.,) Heller, Bremen, Baetjer & De Vertu; E. Davidson, Kelly, Ipswich, V. B. Nickerson; Tarpie, Cathcart, Cow Bay, James Bishop & Co.; Ozell, Cathcart, Para, James Bishop & Co.; Aimee, (Br.,) Donat, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; Queen of Clippers, Davison, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers; D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Nathl. Chase, Doane, Gloucester, C. Nickerson & Co.; J. Turner, Hodgdon, Boston, F. S. Bradshaw; H. W. Morse, Gardiner, Georgetown, L. Kenny; Elva, (Br.,) Sweeting, Eleuthera, R. H. Sweeting; Liverpool, Albury, Eleuthera, James Dwight; D. K. K. Arey, Ryan, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Dwight, Hill, Philadelphia, W. H. Riversmith.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Alexandria, Va., Aug. 1, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. In Potomac River, off Maryland Point, passed S. S. Arago, bound up. Found S. S. Atlantic ashore on the Kettle Bottoms, (Potomac River;) took a hawser from her and towed her off. Aug. 3, 5 A. M., saw a bark ashore 1 mile south from Barnegat Light-house, with all her sails clewed up, but not furled; apparently just gone on.

U. S. steamer Huntsville, Ralph, Chandler, Lieut. Commander, from Key West July 28, at 6 P. M. July 31, at 6:30 P. M., spoke U. S. steamers Niphon and Keystone State, cruising. In lat. 32 23, lon. 77 18, Aug. 2, 1:56 P. M., spoke pilot-boat John D. Jones, No. 15, in company with the W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21, for Port Royal.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana July 29, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. Left the steamers Liberty, for New-York 30th; Havana, for do. Aug. 1; Mexico, for Vera Cruz. Aug. 1, 10 A. M., passed a small gunboat, bound S.; off Hatteras, same day, 11 A. M., passed a double-ender and Government transport, bound N. The R. was detained outside the Hook 10 hours by fog.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans July 27, with the mails, mdse., passengers and $20,761 in gold and $20,000 Treasury notes, to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. July 29, at 11 A. M., saw steamship Mississippi; at 5 P. M., saw steamship Evening Star, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Bremen, (Russ.,) Meyer, Bremen July 17, and Southampton 20th, with mdse. and 566 passengers to Oelrich & Co. July 29 and 30, in lats. 48, and from 45 to 52, saw large icebergs. Aug. 1, lat. 42 15, lon. 61 14, saw ship Energy, for New-York.

U. S. steamer Grand Gulf, Com. Geo. M. Ransom, from the blockade off Wilmington, N. C.

Steamer Frances, Bristo, Newbern, N. C., 64 hours, with U. S. mail and 40 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Hurlbut, London 51 ds., with mdse. and 330 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Of the passengers, 102 are children, under the age of 12 years. In lat. 45, lon. 22 20, was boarded from British ship Alaya, from Bombay, 141 ds. out, for Havre, and supplied her with provisions. In lat. 48 to 49 30, saw many icebergs. On the Banks boarded French brig Ilvina, of Orenvill, with 12,000 fish. Has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. and 610 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. July 6, lat. 44 40, lon. 29, passed a steamer showing the Confederate flag, strg. S. W., supposed to be the steamer A. D. Vance, a blockade-runner.

Ship Elena, (Brem.,) Bremer, Havre 43 ds., with mdse. and 345 passengers to Boyd & Hincken; in lat. 42 06, lon. 49 46, saw a large iceberg. Has had light, baffling winds the entire passage. Had four deaths.

Ship Escort, Flitner, Liverpool July 14, with mdse. and 352 passengers to James Stuart. July 15, lat. 43 30, lon. 49 20, passed several large icebergs.

Bark Fanny Eaier, Perkins, New-Orleans, and 13 ds. from the bar, with cotton, molasses, pork, etc., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Bark Harzburg, (Brem.,) Waechter, Singapore, April 21, with pepper, &c., to Oelrich & Co., passed the Cape of Good Hope May 29.

Bark Casco, Gardner, Trinidad 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.

Bark Emily & Ada, Johnson, of and from Belize, Hond., 15 ds., with logwood to Josiah Jex.

Bark Mary Broughton, Trask, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to G. W. Whitney.

Bark Persia, (Br.,) Dart, Sydney, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to J. R. Whitney.

Brig John Butler, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Knowles, Matamoras 22 ds., with cotton and wool to Smith & Dunning.

Brig Uhla, (of Whitby, Eng.,) Lincoln, Leghorn 58 ds.; passed Gibraltar June 18, with marble, rags, etc., to John E. Devlin. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Flying Eagle, Nixon, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Anna D. Jordan, Partridge, Sagua 9 ds., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Iza, Thompson, Zaza 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig H. Havelock, Smith, Carthagena 26 ds., with coffee, hides, etc., to Ribon & Munoz.

Brig Mary Kelly, Reed, St. Jago, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason.

Brig Marco Polo, Roberts, Humacoa 14 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Relief, Crowley, St. Andrew's, N. B., 11 ds., with piling to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Dolphin, (of St. John, N. B.,) Davis, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Greene & Currie.

Brig Osprey, (Br.,) Lee, Pictou, N. S., 20 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Miranda, (Br.,) Scott, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Ceres, (Dan.,) Storm, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee, to order.

Brig Troubador, (Br.,) Tucker, Aux Cayes 10 ds., with logwood, to P. J. Nevius & Son.

Brig Lyra, Pressey, Fall River.

Schr. L. B. Usher, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) McKenzie, Rio Grande, Brazil, 49 ds., with hides and wool to Jos. Bento.

Schr. Alethea, Cassidy, Port Royal 4 ds., in ballast to master. The U. S. steamer Titania, Acting Vol. Lieut. Wiggins, had just arrived in 52 hours from Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Fortress Monroe 50 hours, to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Revenue, Berger, Curacoa 13 ds., with wood and copper to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Petrel, Falkenberg, Fort Pickens 14 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Wm. E. Alexander, (of St. John, N. B.,) Upton, East Harbor 12 ds., with salt to Moore & Henry.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Gen. Marion, Purdy, Gardner 6 ds., with shingles to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Alice Curtis, Wright, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Williams, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. C. H. Moller, Baker, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Canema, Rich, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Warrenton, Chase, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to C. & E. T. Peters.

Schr. Madagascar, Heath, Sullivan 14 ds., with lumber to C. & F. J. Peters.

Schr. Enterprise, (Br.,) Coon, Glace Bay 18 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Machias 10 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Springbok, Haskell, Machias 8 ds., with laths, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Joseph P. Brinkley, Adams, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with cedar to G. W. Faber.

Schr. Margaret Dill, (Br.,) Dill, Windsor 15 ds., with plaster, to J. F. Whitney.

Schr. Henry, Hubble, Providence.
Schr. Gov. Cony, Brown, Providence.
Schr. Bay State, Verrall, Newport.
Schr. Mirror, Nickerson, Harwich.
Schr. Col. Eddy, Coombs, New-London.
Schr. Pilot, Thompson, Newport.
Schr. John Walker, Brewster, Port Jefferson.
Schr. H. B. Drew, Clark, Hartford.
Schr. Cabinet, Burdick, Wickford.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Baldwin, New-London.
Schr. Ceres, Stanley, Bristol.
Schr. Frances Ellen, Clark, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Union, Dennison, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Glenroy, Meady, Elizabethport, for Bath.
Schr. Sarah Mills, Tuttle, New-Haven.
Schr. Oliver Spelman, Brewer, Hartford.
Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Nash, Stonington.
Schr. Chas. A. Stetson, Stevens, Cape Cod.
Schr. Hume, Vail, New-London, with stone.
Schr. Frances Newton, Holmes, Bridgeport.
Schr. G. S. Hubbard, Soper, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. Predmore, Cranmer, City Point 4 ds.
Sloop Gazelle, Pratt, Boston, for Fort Hamilton, with ordnance.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with rain.

Sailed.

Aug. 2—Ships Sarah March, Constellation.
Barks J. E. Brett, Gazelle, Catch Me, Centenary.
Barkantine Ocean Eagle.
Brigs Delphi, Acadia, Jane Bell, Janet Kidston.
Aug. 3—Steamships Champion and Marathon.

Miscellaneous.

The new Italian steam frigate went down the bay, yesterday, on a trial trip. She returned at 4 P. M.

The bark Wild Horse, reported from Matanzas, was from Matamoras, 50 ds.

Spoken, &c.

Helene—Bremen ship, Raschen, from Bremen for Baltimore, Aug. 2, 35 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook.

J. Bradshaw—ship, bound E., was seen, July 2, lat. 49 28, lon. 26 44.

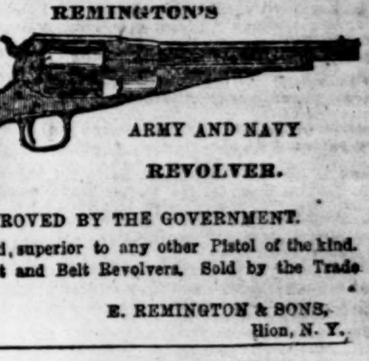
J. Godfrey—brig, bound E., was seen, July 14, lat. 43 44, lon. 47 02.

Washington—ship, steering N., Aug. 1, off Nantucket.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras, July 12, bark Daniel, for New-York the next day; brig Zero, do. do.

At Belize, Hond., July 18, bark Winnifred, Wilkins, for New-York in a week.



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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CROTON WATER—TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the unusually long continued drouth which has prevailed during the present season, the water in Croton Lake has fallen to so low a point as to make the greatest economy in the use of the Croton water imperatively necessary.

To prevent all unnecessary use and the wanton waste of Croton water, public notice is hereby given that from and after this date, and until notice to the contrary be given by this Board, the opening and use of fire hydrants, except in cases of fire, and the use of Croton water for street cleaning and street sprinkling purposes, are strictly forbidden.

The public generally are requested to practice economy in their various uses of Croton water, and particularly to discontinue the use of street washers and garden fountains, and to suffer no taps on their premises to remain open longer than may be absolutely necessary. If care be taken, in these respects, the supply of water will continue to be sufficient for all legitimate purposes. The Metropolitan Police are particularly requested to arrest all persons who may be found violating the above prohibitions.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Dated Street Department, New-York [illegible]

CHAR[illegible]

WANTED.—A WELL-EDUCATED MAN, of [illegible] years of age, recently from the old country, capable of teaching book-keeping, surveying, &c., [illegible] wants a situation where he can be useful; would accept any honest employment at low wages. Can give good references. Address Box No. 4,700 New-York Post-office.